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From the N. Y. Commercial.

MASSACHUSETTS GOING INTO EXTREMES.

We incline to the belief that the present Legislature of Massachusetts, and not a small portion of her population, need just now a little of the influence which at one time was healthfully wielded by the "solid men of Boston." Certainly the Legislature need ballast. They are running wildly into extremes. Both Houses have passed a law practically nullifying a law of Congress, and it only awaits the signature of the Governor. Perhaps it will be vetoed; perhaps not. The Governor has once shown himself independent in respect to his executive action.

The same executive officer may refuse his sanction to the bill above referred to, the ostensible object of which is "to protect the rights and liberties of the people of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," but which really nullifies, and is designed to nullify, the fugitive slave law in that State. It provides that no justice of the peace, sheriff, constable, or jailor, shall arrest or detain, or aid in arresting or detaining, any person for the reason that he is claimed as a fugitive slave, under the penalty of imprisonment and a fine.

Also, that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be issued by all courts of record, judges of probate, and in some cases, justices of the peace; and instead of the proceedings authorized by the act of 1850, substitutes a trial by jury, and that no confessions, admissions, or declarations of the alleged fugitive against himself shall be given in evidence, and that the jury shall have the right to return a general verdict. We cannot think that such an enactment would be worthy of the old Bay State; and deem its passage in many respects inexpedient and untimely. Either that law is constitutional or it is unconstitutional. If the latter, it is nugatory. The Legislature of Massachusetts might have authorized and provided for some mode of testing that important question, and Massachusetts should as a member of the Union have adopted that course rather than that of nullification, for this simple reason—if the law is unconstitutional, it is without vitality or power, and if constitutional, no state ought to nullify it by local legislation.

That law was passed, not for the sake of Massachusetts alone, nor for the sake of any single slave state, but for the good and peace of all the states and the harmony and prosperity of the Union. It may be and doubtless is, unpalatable to the public sentiment of that state and of the free states generally; but, we repeat, the good of the whole Union, and not the pleasure of the people of any one section, was the object sought by its passage. If the law is right in itself—if, as we conceive is the fact, it only carries into effect a provision of the constitution—then its nullification by state legislation is a dangerous precedent. It is pushing the doctrine of state rights to an unsafe extreme. The time may come, and doubtless will come, when the free states will practically make the laws of this Union. Congress may then and probably will pass some enactment as unpalatable to the slave states as this fugitive slave law is to the free states; and the slave states, the example having thus been set them, may proceed to nullify it by state legislation. Who does not see that in this manner the whole machinery of federal government will be thrown out of gear, discord and disorder be introduced, and disunion be the inevitable result? Federal laws and statutes become of no value the moment the individual states adopt this policy of nullification.

There is another point also on which Massachusetts seems just now disposed to go into extremes, thus set forth by the Boston Daily Advertiser:—

An Infamous Case of Extradition.—Yesterday morning there sailed from this port a splendid packet ship, bearing the noble name of Daniel Webster, which fitly belongs to so fine a vessel.

Among the crowd of human beings on board that proud vessel was one poor woman, with an infant daughter. Her passage and that of her child were paid by the rich and powerful commonwealth of Massachusetts. She left our free and happy shores unwilling and reluctant. She went away against her own free will, constrained by force of the civil authorities of the State. Her cries, as she begged not to be thus cruelly banished, were, we are told, most piteous, and such as to cause the accidental witnesses of the scene to burn with indignation.

The offence of this unfortunate woman for which she was thus violently and ignominiously expelled from Massachusetts, was the fact that she was born in Ireland and is called a *pauper*. Her infant daughter, who unconsciously shares her mother's sad fate, is a native of the commonwealth of Massachusetts; but she too partakes of that hard lot of poverty which it has been reserved for Massachusetts to make a crime, and a crime which Massachusetts punishes as no other crime is punished in America, by banishment—banishment from one's native land.

Our readers are aware that there exists upon our statute book a law which authorizes any justice of the peace upon complaint, by a warrant directed to and to be executed by any constable, or any other person there designated, to cause any pauper to be removed out of the State, to any place beyond the sea where he belongs, if the justice thinks proper, and he may be conveniently removed; and also that, independently of this provision of law, a practice has arisen by which the commissioner of alien passengers, undertakes, even without the warrant of a justice of the peace, to send back paupers in cases in which he sees fit, and pay the expenses from money in his hands belonging to the State treasury.

The Hon. Peleg W. Chandler in the report, about ten weeks ago, of the "Commissioners of alien Passengers and foreign Paupers," thus commented to the Legislature upon this law, but so far his comments have been unheeded:

"Surely this is a remarkable law to exist among the statutes of this commonwealth. *The justice is the sole judge of the law and of the facts. There is no trial by jury and no appeal; nor can the habeas corpus, even if these wretched people could avail themselves of it, be of any use, since the justice is by law constituted sole judge of law and fact.* In the opinion of the undersigned, such a statute as this ought to be repealed, or essentially modified, at once."

It seems to us that whoever can see oppression and tyranny in the fugitive slave law might see them also in this law of the State of Massachusetts. Yet the extremists of her present Legislature are blind to these features of her own enactments. Such inconsistencies ever mark the conduct of men who rush into extremes. The solid men of Boston should take time to *think* a little.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

NATIONALITY OF AMERICANS—RITUAL OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

Allusion is frequently made, in the political press, to the obligations assumed by members of the American party, in taking what is called "the third degree," and to the incompatibility of those obligations with abolitionism or sectional agitation of any character. The anti-Americans press of the South in publishing what purports to be a revelation of the secret rites and pledges of the party, take good care to leave out this third degree, but within a few days past a free-soiler anti-American paper of Pittsburg has obtained accidental possession of a copy of it, and has made it public with a view of creating a prejudice against the American movement with the abolitionists, disunionists and agitators of the North. The story is that it was among the contents of a lost pocket-book, which the finder placed in the hands of the editor. Without commenting upon the propriety of its original publication, under such circumstances, we desire to state that we have reason for believing that the formula as published by the Pittsburg Gazette, and given below, is the true and genuine ritual of the third degree. We submit it to the people of the South, with the inquiry whether they know any other party that is willing to take upon itself, as a rule of action throughout the country, the conservative, tranquilizing and national obligations here prescribed. And we submit it to them whether any party, willing thus to bind itself in the sight of God and man, should not be sustained by all who desire to secure the peace of the country and the perpetuity of the Union. Here is the document:

RITUAL OF THE THIRD DEGREE.

THIRD DEGREE COUNCIL.

The President administers to the candidates elect the following

OBLIGATION.

You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of this fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this Union, forming a ring, in token of your determination that, as far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end, do solemnly and sincerely swear (or affirm) that you will not, under any circumstances, disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, passwords, or other secrets of this degree, except to those to whom you may prove on trial to be brothers of the same degree, or in open council for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of your duties as American citizens you will uphold, maintain and defend it; that you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed or calculated to destroy, or subvert it or to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political discontents or differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow.

You do further promise and swear (or affirm) that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, or profit, or trust of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for and support for all political offices 3d or Union Degree members of this order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land, you will when elected or appointed to any official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place, all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or who are endeavoring to produce that result; and that in no case you will appoint such persons to any political office or place whatever. All this you promise and swear (or affirm) upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and swear (or affirm) that this, and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors, so help you God, and keep you steadfast.

[Each one shall answer "I do."

After the candidates have been instructed in the mysteries of this third degree of the order, the following charge is given by the President:

BROTHERS: It is with great pleasure that I congratulate you upon your advancement to the third degree of our order. The responsibilities you have now assumed are more serious and weighty than those which preceded, and are committed to such only as have been tried and found worthy. Our obligations are intended as solemn avowals of our duty to the land that gave us birth; to the memories of our fathers; and to the happiness and welfare of our children. Consecrating to your country a spirit unselfish, and a fidelity like that which distinguished the patriots of the revolution, you have pledged your aid in cementing the bonds of a Union which we trust will endure forever. Your deportment since your initiation has attested your devotion to the principles we desire to establish; and has inspired a confidence in your patriotism, of which we can give no higher proof than your reception here.

The dangers which threaten American liberty arise from foes without, and from enemies within. The first degree pointed out the source and nature of our most imminent peril and indicated the first measure of safety. The second degree defined the next means by which in coming time, such assaults may be rendered harmless. The third degree, which you have just received, not only reiterates the lessons of the other two, but it is intended to avow and provide for a more remote but no less terrible danger from domestic enemies to our free institutions.

Our object is briefly this: To perfect an organization, modelled after that of the Constitution of the United States, and coextensive with the Confederacy; its objects and principles in all matters of national concern, to be uniform and identical, whilst in all local matters, the component parts shall remain independent and sovereign within their respective limits.

The great result to be attained—the only one which can secure a perfect guarantee as to our future—is UNION; permanent, enduring, fraternal UNION! Allow me then to impress upon your minds and memories the touching sentiments of the Father of his Country, in his farewell address: "The UNITY of government which constitutes you one people," says Washington, "is justly dear to you, for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, of your peace abroad, of your safety, your prosperity, even that liberty you so justly prize.

* * It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union, to your collective and individual happiness. You should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now bind together the various parts."

Let these words of paternal advice and warning, from the greatest man that ever lived, sink deep into your hearts! Cherish them, and teach your children to reverence them, as you cherish and reverence the memory of Washington himself. The union of these States is the great conservator of liberty so dear to the American heart. Without it, our greatness as a nation would disappear, and our boasted self-government prove a signal failure. The very name of Liberty and the hopes of struggling freedom throughout the world must perish in the wreck of this Union! Devote yourselves, then, to its maintenance, as our fathers did to the cause of independence; consecrating to its support, as you have sworn to do, your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors!

Brothers! Recalling to your minds the solemn obligations which you have severally taken in this and the preceding degrees, I now pronounce you entitled to all the privileges of membership in this organization, and take pleasure in informing you that you are now members of the Order of * *

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS—INFAMOUS OUTRAGE IN PORTSMOUTH!

We learn, upon the authority of gentlemen just from Portsmouth, that the Pierce and Forney Government at Washington has just issued orders to their agents and tools in Portsmouth to dismiss every mechanic in the Navy yard there who intends to vote the American ticket at the coming election. *Fifty men there—fifty hard working freemen—have already been notified that they would be discharged the moment they cast their votes for the American ticket.—Rich. Whig.*

A Negro Millerite.—While the Rev. John H. Lacy, pastor of the Baptist Church at Danville, Va., was preaching last Sunday, a negro man rushed down the gallery and ascending the pulpit elbowed Mr. Lacy out of his place and commenced warning the people to flee from the wrath to come. He said that the World is to be burnt up in a few days, and that God had commissioned *him* to step forward and admonish all hands to prepare. Our idea is that whiskey had something to do with "calling" the gentleman from Africa to the pulpit. He is said, however, to have labored under a fit of mania. He was soon collared by several gentlemen and led out. *Milton Chronicle.*

"*What is Marriage?*"—The marriage of Lucy Stone is attracting as much attention as she could desire, says the Boston *Post*. Well, we wish her joy of her nuptials and her—notoriety. A marriage "under protest" seems a queer sort of a thing, but it may be a very pleasant one for all that. In reply to a question with which Lucy used to begin one of her speeches, namely, "What is marriage?" the *Post* once answered, "Would't you like to know?" The Post was right. Lucy did wish to know, and having "taken her time" to consider the matter, (as "Lucy" is often advised to do in the popular Ethiopian melody,) she has at last, deliberately entered the "holy bonds of *padlock*," (cautiously putting the key in her own pocket,) and can now answer the question, "What is marriage?" for herself. The public will expect it too. "Take your time, Mrs. Lucy," but answer that favorite interrogatory "like a man." Answer it "under protest," if you must, but give us the answer. What is marriage? A thousand bachelors—ten thousand spinsters, are aching to know.

Lucy Stone.—The Buffalo Courier thinks the articles of agreement between Lucy Stone and her husband are exceedingly defective:

What provision is made for the reciprocal carrying of the baby at night, when it squalls and will not sleep? No liquidated damages are provided for, in the event of the loving Lucy refusing to be bound by the award of the arbitrators. If Lucy puts the baby's clothes on, should not Henry, in equity and good conscience, pick them up and replace them whenever they drop off? If Lucy patiently endures the tyranny of nature in the local arrangements for the benefit of infant humanity in search of sustenance, should not Henry engage to feed the babies spoon victuals from and after their second tooth? Why was not the above protest signed in duplicate, so as to give Lucy the precedence upon one piece of papar, now so unjustly and selfishly taken of her before the world by her already aggressive husband? Will Lucy ever have the courage to vary her lectures upon woman's rights, by a history of man's aggressions?"

Price of a Kiss.—Justice Smith, Brooklyn, has fined Richard Saltenstall $10 for kissing a married lady in the street, without first having obtained her consent. The plea of defendant was, that he was near-sighted, and mistook complainant for another lady.

The Charleston News says that we should "fight the devil with fire." Certainly not. It would be wiser to fight him with something he is less used to.

Keep Planting.—The Illinois Journal advises its farmer-readers to keep planting. The editor says that the best corn he has ever seen in the State was planted on the 9th of June.

An editor out West says that he felt called upon to publish Father Walworth's sermon on the "Location of Hell," as it was a question in which nearly all his readers were deeply interested.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1855.

RAIN.—We had another fine rain yesterday morning—a blessing to be grateful for.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—L. B. Carmichael, Esq., a member of the Legislature from Wilkes county, is the American candidate for Congress in the 8th (Clingman's) Congressional District.

DISCUSSION IN SAMPSON.—We learn from a gentleman who was present, that Messrs. Winslow and Reid addressed the people at Clinton on Tuesday last. Our informant, (who regards the contest as the woman did that between her husband and the bear,) thinks that Reid had the better of it.

THE BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders on Monday last, all the former officers were re-elected, except Charles Benbow, Esq., a Director, who has removed from this place Samuel T. Hawley, Esq. was elected Director in his stead. The officers are, John D. Starr, President; Wm. G. Broadfoot, Cashier; and John D. Starr, Jas. Kyle, E. J. Lilly, A. A. McKethan, Thos. S. Lutterloh, H. L. Myrover, J. W. Pearce, A. E. Hall, and S. T. Hawley, Directors. Wm. G. Matthews, Teller; Alex. McPherson, Jr., and Wm. A. Rose, Clerks.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—We learn that the Convention at Warrenton was attended by the Bishop and 27 of the 39 Clergymen in the Diocese, and by 38 Lay Delegates representing 19 Congregations. 3 new Congregations were admitted, and the Church is increasing in numbers and in zeal. The session of the Convention was harmonious and satisfactory. The Missionary and Episcopal Funds were never so abundant.

The next Convention will be held at Washington, on the 3d Wednesday in May 1856.

The Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, left here on Saturday last, on his return to Washington City. His health is considerably improved, but it is yet far from being what his friends could wish,—and his personal friends here include our whole population.

MASSACHUSETTS NULLIFICATION.—We ask attention to the extracts we make from an article in a late N. Y. Commercial, on the subject of Massachusetts fanaticism.

It will be seen that by the law of that State a poor white woman may be summarily arrested and *punished*, sent back to Europe, with her infant child, a native of the United States, in spite of her bitter wailings. And all for the *crime of* POVERTY! For the poor *white* man, or woman, or child, or even for the free negro, Massachusetts has no bowels of mercy. It is only for the *runaway* slave that she cares. For him she nullifies a plain provision of the law and the constitution. For him she forswears herself. For him she will dissolve the Union.

Well, perhaps there is some excuse for her. She *stole* him originally from Africa, and sold him into slavery. Conscience is now, perhaps, pricking her for this grand larceny, and she is anxious to make atonement. But it is much cheaper to *steal him again* than to buy him to set him free.

ALL HONOR TO GOV. GARDNER!—The Governor of Massachusetts has followed up his noble conduct in refusing to remove Judge Loring, by putting his veto on the infamous bill to nullify the fugitive slave law of Congress.

The Attorney General of Massachusetts also came to his aid by giving an official opinion that the "personal liberty bill" is unconstitutional.

But all would not do. The fanatics forthwith re-passed the bill, in spite of the veto—the Senate by 32 votes to 3, and the House by a vote of about three to one.

THE K. N. THIRD DEGREE.—The article in another column, giving the particulars of the Third Degree of Know Nothingism, was handed to us with a request to publish by an old friend, —it may be "Sam" himself, for all we know, though we have always known him as a Clay Whig, and like still to think of him, and all like him, as such.

He remarked, with great reason, that any man who can call the Know Nothings abolitionists, after reading that Degree, must be—most egregiously mistaken.

SCARCITY OF FOOD.—We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, that in Talladega county, Ala., there are about 500 families destitute of bread corn. The wheat crop, happily, promises an early and abundant yield. In Chambers county, the court appropriated money to buy 2,000 bushels of corn for the destitute. So likewise did the court in Tallapoosa. Wm. B. S. Gilmer, Esq. of Lafayette, had ordered his overseer to sell all his surplus corn at $1, though he could readily get $1 30 for it. This is a fit time for the exercise of such noble charity; and happy for those who have the will and the means to act thus.

See the prices of corn and flour in this market. They are high enough, but an old friend from the up country, who has brought flour to this market for many years, says that he has sold it here at $12, and even $14 a barrel.

COTTON BURNT.—It seems that an unusual quantity of cotton has been destroyed by fire this year. The Mobile Register enumerates losses on steamers, &c., to the amount of 28,593 bales, and adds that the losses at sea will swell the total to 40,000 bales.

GROANS OF THE LOCOS.—The Wilmington Journal says,—

"The Know Nothing papers in Raleigh say that James B. Shepherd, of Raleigh, has been nominated by the K. N. Convention at Louisburg, as the K. N. candidate for Congress, in the Fourth Congressional District. Mr. Shepherd has ranked as a Democrat, and has been in the habit of recounting his services to the Democratic party; but in our humble opinion, his greatest service has just been performed—with truth may it be said of him that he leaves his party for his party's good. Peace to his ashes."

This is bitter enough. Will somebody take the trouble to look back for the compliments paid this same Mr. Shepard (whose name the Journal affects not to know how to spell) in former days by this same Journal?

The North Carolinian too calls David Reid, Esq., a "spurious democrat," and adds,—

"Mr. Reid has long since lost *caste* with the democratic party, and knowing this, as he does, we are not surprised to find him now co-operating with the secret movement as a last resort. His thirst for office is notorious, and his whole previous course conclusively proves it."

"THIRST FOR OFFICE"! Is there any thing peculiar in this trait in Mr. Reid's character? So far from it, that if all the leaders of the Locofoco party who have a thirst for office were to follow Mr. Reid's example, there would not be a leader left—there would not be a fourth corporal remaining to muster the rank and file. What but a thirst for office made these leaders Locofocos? Look around at the candidates and the orators of the party, and tell us for what it was that nine out of every ten of them left the Whig party, where they had no hope of slaking their "thirst"?

But the fact is, that the Locofoco party is now, as the Whigs formerly were, overburthened with orators and statesmen, fit, in their own estimation, for anything, from constable up to President. There are not offices enough for all, and so those who are overshadowed, or overslaughed, —such men as Reid, and Shepard, and Lane,—are cutting loose, becoming "spurious," "leaving their party for their party's good." Yet such men are not a whit better nor worse than they were when the Locos were praising and the Whigs abusing them. And for our own part we see no reason for changing our course in regard to them. From the lights now before us we shall stand by and hope for a kilkenny fight of it.

It is manifest, however, that the Locofoco party in North Carolina is essentially dead, if not yet buried. When such men as Reid, and Shepard, and Lane, desert the ship, be sure it is sinking. When a Know Nothing Council, representing the various counties of the Wake Congressional district, in Convention, is found to contain a majority of Locofocos, who proceed to set up an opposition to the regular candidate of their party, depend upon it, the old party is gone. And we are glad of it. There cannot be a worse party; and we are not sure that from the same materials there will spring up a better.

NEW YORK METHODISTS ON SLAVERY.—The N. Y. Methodist Conference has adopted resolutions declaring slavery a political, moral, and social evil, "although (they say) where the relation of slaveholder is involuntary and made necessary by circumstances it ceases to be a sin."

These people have a religion above the Bible, a "higher law" than that of their God. They make that a sin which the Almighty never pronounced to be so, and then vouchsafe to tell us when their so-called sin ceases to be sin. It would have been a vast deal better if these fanatics had affirmed the *Eleventh* Commandment, "Thou shalt mind thine own business, and let alone thy neighbors,"—and had acted accordingly.

A FATALIST.—The late attempt on the life of the French Emperor furnished a new occasion for his expression of that blind confidence in the security of his life *because* of his having a supposed mission to fulfil, which he is known to entertain. He thinks, or pretends to think, that he has a great work to accomplish, and that he is free from all danger of the assassin's arm, or any other form of death, till that work shall have been accomplished. It is not a religious trust in a superintending Providence; for nobody appears to suspect him of a religious feeling. It is blind *Fatalism*. He did not say that *all* beings are under the divine protection, but, that "I have no dread of the attempt of assassins. There are existences which are the instruments of the decrees of Providence. As long as I have not accomplished my mission I incur no danger."

And the sentiment was received with loud applause by the French Parliament, to whom it was spoken. There is no doubt that the idea, deeply imbued in the French mind, will strengthen the Emperor's hold upon power, and the affections of his people.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.—It is not generally known, we believe, that it is unsafe to fire an iron cannon more than from 1000 to 2000 times. The guns of the allies at Sebastopol were fired about 120 times per day, for thirteen days, making 1560 times in all. It is evident, therefore, that their capacity is nearly if not quite exhausted; and yet no such damage had been done to the Russian works as to justify an assault, or attempt to carry the place by storm. But the assault must either be made or the siege be raised, and the allies commence a retreat. The probability is, that the next arrival will bring intelligence of one or the other of these events.

Ex-President Fillmore.—A Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, states that Ex-President Fillmore was in Boston at the time of Governor Gardner's refusal to remove Judge Loring, and that the Governor was encouraged, by the advice the concurrence of Mr. Fillmore, to the manly and patriotic stand he took. Such action would only be in keeping with the national character, and elevated statesmanship, of the Ex-President. All honor to Gardner and to Ex-President Fillmore!—*Rich. Whig.*

"LABOR LOST."—Having, in our day and generation, performed a vast deal of labor without reward, an article in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce under the above head, naturally attracted our notice, whilst feeling the pressure of the hard times, and wishing, in vain, that our debtors would be seized with a *remitting* fever. But alas, it turns out that the Journal is not recording the loss of labor, like ours, but the loss of money; how innumerable people, instead of sending money by mail to pay their honest debts,—especially those to editors,—are sending it to the swindlers who have "something to their advantage" to tell. We will let the Journal tell the story in its own way, merely stipulating, that every one of our readers, who is in our debt, shall send the dollar, or, still better, the six dollars, to us, or some other honest people, instead of throwing it away upon any of the tribe of swindlers.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

Labor Lost.—There appears to be no use in warning the innocents throughout the country against the arts of city sharpers. There is scarcely a trick, or dodge, of any sort, which does not number a multitude of victims, and that, too, for a long time after the swindle has been publicly exposed. Mock auctions still attract greenhorns, as a lamp does the moths; pocket-book-dropping wears a face as fresh as when it was first invented; the patent safe is as successful as if its patent were recognized by Act of Congress; and, not to enumerate farther, the people throughout the interior, of all classes,—clergymen, doctors, schoolmasters, and even lawyers (?), are daily sending money to unknown correspondents, or in answer to quack advertisements, where the exercise of a little common sense would save them from the imposition. We saw, on Saturday, a letter written from Illinois to a firm in this city, setting forth that a respectable citizen of that State had received a letter from "Law, Grinnell, & Minot of New York," announcing a valuable package for him, which he would receive upon forwarding $6. He had *twice* forwarded the money, but still the package did not come, and he had now written through a house in Shawneetown, to have the charges paid here on delivery of the package. Of course there in no package here for him, and his money twice paid is lost.

We have already exposed this swindler (Minot aforesaid,) and also the one (perhaps the same) who wrote such affecting notes to clergymen; but he, or a sharper of the same school, is undoubtedly still operating, as we see daily advertisements of benefits to be derived by sending money to some address here, and the Post Office is crowded with letters baited for the country gudgeons. Good people in the country! there is no such firm here as the one above named; nor is there any person here, unknown to you, who has a valuable package for you; if you send a dollar to the address of any advertisement, you will *not* "hear of something to your advantage," nor will you ever again hear of the dollar. Do not put any faith in the pretensions to disinterested benevolence of those people who are ready to do you a favor—for a consideration. Be very sure you keep your pockets buttoned against all claims. Open your purse strings wide as you can at the call of charity, but do not make any bargains with unknown correspondents.

Perry vs. Soule.—Mr. Perry, the late Secretary of the American Legation at the Court of Madrid, has another letter in the National Intelligencer, in relation to the question of veracity between Mr. Soule and himself. The letter is addressed to the President, and is an elaborate, and apparently a truthful, review of the course of conduct pursued by Mr. Soule in his diplomatic career. Mr. Perry attributes this line of conduct to the fact that Mr. Soule is a foreigner, possessing a stronger feeling of enmity against France and Spain than of real good will towards the United States. He charges directly that his principal strove to complicate the difficulties that existed between the United States and Spain, particularly in the "Black Warrior" affair, for the purpose, evidently, of embroiling the two nations in a war—instead of seeking their amicable adjustment, as he would have done had he had the true interests of his adopted country at heart.

We have no doubt that Mr. Perry is right in his conclusions, and the country is to be congratulated that Mr. Soule is sent to the shades of retirement—provided, however, than the "Honorable General Augustus Cæsar Hannibal Dodge," as he writes himself, shall pursue a more enlightened and patriotic course.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Turpentine Convention.—A Turpentine Convention has been held in Mobile, Ala., which recommended that rosin should be substituted for coal on the Western boats, and in boiling sugar in the South. It recommended the establishment of depots for its sale at New Orleans and Mobile.

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., by Luke A. Powell, Esq., Mr. JOHN J. BUTLER to Miss JOANNA MURPHY, all of Sampson county.

DIED,

In Whiteville, Columbus county, N. C. on Friday, the 18th May, Capt. STEPHEN INMAN, aged 40 years. Capt. Inman left a widow and five small children to mourn their loss. His death is much to be regretted

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on FRIDAY, 1st JUNE, 1855, in the town of Fayetteville. JOHN H. HALL, Pres't.

May 1. 98*tm

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C. Two negro men who say their names are GEORGE and JEFFERSON, who say they belong to one John Segass, of South Carolina, Chesterfield District. George says he is about 40 years old, and Jefferson about 20 years old. There was a small boy with them when they were taken up, who made his escape. George says that Jefferson is his son, and they were trying to make their way to the State of Virginia, as they were taken from that State.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs.

R. B. PASCHAL, Sheriff.

May 16, 1855. 2-6*w

CORNELIUS HARNETT.

As every memorial of this distinguished patriot is interesting, we transfer to our columns (says the Wilmington Herald) from the University Magazine, the copy of a letter addressed by him to Governor Burke in 1779, while he (Harnett) was in Congress. From this letter, some idea of the losses which men in public life were called upon to sustain in the struggle for independence, will be interred. It will also appear that there was a vein of humor in Harnett's composition, of which we were not previously aware. From all that we can gather concerning this distinguished patriot, we are led to infer that he was a fit type of the era in which he lived, a representative man—a brave, generous, high-toned, gifted man, such as were many of the patriots of those stormy times. Alas! pure patriotism in these days has departed, and pelf is the principle which seems to sway all hearts, and underlie all aspirations and struggles!

——"For ——'s sake come on to relieve me in Nov., but at farthest the very beginning of Dec., and make that domestic creature, Whitmel Hill, come with you. In fact I cannot live here. The prices of every necessary have advanced 100 per cent. since we parted. I shall return indebted to my country at least 80000 dollars; and you very well know how we lived. Do not mention this complaint to any person. I am content to sit down with this loss, and *much more*, if my country requires it. I only mention it to guard you against difficulties which you must encounter on your return, unless the General Assembly will make suitable provision for your *expenses at least*. I know they will be liberal, they always have been in their allowances to their servants. Could not Hooper, Nash, Johnson or *some such*, be sent with you. Believe me they will be much wanted. I acknowledge it is cruel in me to wish you to return; you have already suffered more in your private concerns, than any man who has been in the delegation for some time past. But, you have this consolation; that should you fall of receiving your reward in this world, you will no doubt, be singing Hallelujahs in the next to all eternity. Tho', I acknowledge, *your voice is not very well calculated for that business*.

Adieu, my friend, may you be happy. You will believe me when I assure you that your happiness will be a very great addition to my own. I know you hate professions—so do I.

I am, dear sir,

Your affectionate and obt. serv.,

CORN'S HARNETT.

AN EARTHQUAKE.—The officers of the American steamer Powhatan give an account of a terrible earthquake in Japan on the 23d of Dec. last. Two towns were destroyed, (one of them the largest in the empire) another suffered considerable damage, and a Russian frigate was sunk.

After the shock of the earthquake the sea commenced bubbling up as it were along the shore, and then receded with great rapidity and soon returned with such increased volume as to flood the whole town to the depth of six or seven feet, sweeping away houses, bridges and temples, and piling them up in a mass of ruin. Five times during the day did the sea advance and recede in this manner, spreading desolation far and wide. The largest junks in the harbor were driven from one to two miles above high-water mark, where we saw them lying high and dry. About two hundred of the poor inhabitants lost their lives by the overflow—the remainder saving themselves by fleeing to the mountains with which the town is surrounded.

The frigate which was lost in the midst of this shocking catastrophe, was at anchor in the port if Simoda. From the moment of the first shock of earthquake the sea exhibited such a movement of eddying and whirling, that in less than thirty minutes the ship pirouetted round herself more than forty times, snapping and twisting all the chains holding her. The motion was so rapid that no one on board could keep on his legs, and all were seized with vertigo. When the sea retired, the frigate, which drew twenty-one feet of water, was left in eight feet of water only. On its return, the sea rose to the height of five fathoms above its ordinary level, and in again retiring it left the frigate in less than four feet of water, so that the anchor stocks were visible. The agitation of the bottom of the sea was so great at the time, that the Diana, though only in four feet of water, was borne to a great distance. The officers believed that the port was about to become the mouth of a submarine volcano ready to engulf them.

When the frigate next found herself afloat, it was perceived that she was filling, and that the keel and the rudder had been torn away; and were floating alongside.

After having repaired damages as well as they could, and constructed a temporary rudder, the weather being fine again, they attempted to bring the frigate into a bay less exposed, and where they might more easily complete repairs. But when they were at a distance of seven miles from Simoda, a tempest blew up. The Japanese boats, to the number of over a hundred, which were towing the Diana, abandoned her, after having, however, taken in her officers and crew; and shortly after the ship was swallowed up in the sea.

FROM CHINA.

Extract from a letter dated Shanghai, 4th March, 1855.

You will see by the papers the account of the taking of Shanghai by the Imperialists. The city fell into their hands almost as quietly as it did into the hands of the rebels sixteen months before. We were not aware of the fact until breakfast time the following morning. On going toward the city hundreds of the soldiers might be seen getting over the walls as best they could, laden with plunder. Several of the rebels were caught, taken into the camp, and immediately decapitated. The city itself presents a scene of desolation more easily imagined than described. Toward the east and north sides the houses are completely riddled by shot from the French frigate, and about half of the city is burnt to the ground by the rebels, who had laid trains of gunpowder and set fire to it in several places before they decamped.

Where the French had effected a breach in the walls they had made most formidable preparations to receive the enemy, having fortified a large building formerly used as a pawnbroker's shop by piercing holes through the walls and pasting white paper over them, so that to the eye they presented nothing but a blank wall. Between this and the walls is an open space, which was thickly studded with man-traps, consisting of round wooden cylinders buried in the ground, having spikes of bamboo placed all around, pointing downward; so that when a man got his leg in there was no getting it out again; the bamboo bent to the leg but prevented his retreat. These traps were carefully covered with turf. Around various defences were built, so that they could have kept the enemy at bay for a considerable time. The Imperialists owe the capture of the city to the French having so effectually cut off all supplies, for of themselves they never could have accomplished this. The troops are now nearly all disbanded or sent off to Nankin, and the walls are dismantled, every gun having been taken away.

LETTER FROM ROME.

The following is an extract from a letter of Madame Le Vert, a distinguished Lady of Mobile, Ala. to her Mother. It is dated from Rome, at the close of the Holy Week, and is filled with the freshness and delight of the ever-youthful mind of the writer while looking on the modern wonders of the Eternal City:

"One of our days of Genoa we devoted to Pallascina, ten miles from the city. It is the paradise of earth. It is the fit abode of joy, where love himself may fold his wings contented. We wandered hours on hours through scenes of perfect enchantment. Bowers and grottoes led us to caves beneath the mountain where we embarked in a romantic boat, and rowed through the long arches of the caverns, until we reached the embosomed lake, in which was a lovely island crowned with the marble temple enclosing the exquisite statue of Diana. The temple was surrounded and draped with vast trees of the camelia japonica in full bloom; and all around were Turkish Kioschs, Egyptian bridges, Rustic arbors, with waterfalls and cataracts adown the mountain side. I was enraptured, and but for the expectations of the Holy Week in Rome, should have been lingering yet in that Eden of this world.

At Leghorn, I could not resist a visit to our American frigate Cumberland, commanded by Capt. Henry Morris, under Com Stringham. Oh! what a delight it was while walking her deck to indulge in the fiction that I was once more on my native land, and gazing on her beloved flag. The officers, too, of the French squadron vied with our own in showing us every imaginable attention.

We were three days on the Mediterranean, and never ill for a moment. The scenes were enchanting, for we were always near the shore, passed the Island of Elba, and took a peep at Corsica.

But what shall I say to you of Rome? For many miles before reaching it, the dome of St. Peter loomed up in the mysterious distance. It is impossible to tell the feelings as we drove through the streets of ruined arches and massy columns of the once proud mistress of the universe. All that I had ever read of her in her days of pride came rushing into my mind, and on a flood of giant memories swept away all thoughts of the drifting present. I could almost have quarreled with those who inquired of us about our lodgings.

Since then I have almost lived in St. Peter's. On Holy Thursday we were there by day-break. The great object was to see the Pope wash the feet of the Twelve Apostles, and to do this we had to remain there until noon. You remember, dearest mother, the crowds of Washington, where we lingered for hours almost crushed, to hear Clay and Webster; those were but shadows to the substantial throngs in the chapel of St. Michael, which is but small. Such rushing, crushing, fussiness and eagerness baffles all description. A crowd of women is ever more troublesome because of their dresses, and some of the many English dames were absolutel ferocious. But the Italians were polite and obliging in the extreme, so were the German and Spanish; but those of the old land went far ahead of us Americans in looking out for 'No. 1.'

After the entrance of a multitude of cardinals, bishops priests, French soldiers, and Swiss guards, the chamberlains appeared in their strange dresses. It was all like a vast fancy ball. The Pope then walked slowly in, clad in a red velvet mantle thickly embroidered with gold and jewels. From his glittering throne he blessed the crowd, and is really a benevolent-looking man, and seemed in heart earnest. Disrobed of his finery, he donned a white apron, and proceeded to the pedal ablutions of the acting twelve. These were well selected faces for the parts, for Peter looked good and kind, while Judas had a fiendish expression. After each foot had been washed and kissed by his holiness, in token of humility, the whole were conveyed to the banquet table, where the Pope in person waited on them with food and wine.

When they had fed, we, too, rushed home and took a hasty plate of soup, and rushed back to hear the matchless, the incomprehensible 'Miserere.'"

Louis Napoleon.—The escape of Louis Napoleon from the murderous attempt upon his life, on the 28th of April last, is perhaps the most important item in the intelligence from Europe, for the week preceding the sailing of the Baltic. It is not often, in the history of nations, that so much has depended on the life of any single man, as hangs at the present moment upon that of Napoleon III. Whatever may be thought of the means by which he succeeded in attaining his present exalted dignity, the continuance of tranquility, not only in France but throughout the Continent, depends in a great degree upon his retaining the power he possesses. His death would be the signal for an instant blaze of revolution, which, added to the present Eastern complications, would perhaps entail anarchy and misery upon the entire present generation in Europe. The best proof how keenly this fact is felt, is to be found in the frantic ebullition of joy displayed in England, France, and also in Austria, upon the reception of the intelligence that the life of the Emperor of the French had been preserved. At Vienna, it seems to be acknowledged that the murder of Louis Napoleon would have been the signal for immediate disturbances in Hungary; and upon his life depends evidently, just now, the tranquility of Italy. The people of Belgium, like those of France, thronged everywhere to the churches to render thanks for the preservation of a man whose death would cause so many calamities; and it is said that the Russian Ambassador at Brussels tendered his congratulations to the French Minister on the escape of his Sovereign. The Legitimists and Ultra-Montaine cliques in Paris have been supposed to entertain as bitter hostility against the Emperor as the Red Republicans; but the Catholic Univers nevertheless exclaims, "The protection of God is not withdrawn from France; Providence warded off the shot of the wretch who fired on the Emperor. May God long preserve his life. There is but one feeling in Paris; where should we now be if the Emperor had fallen? What would be passing in Paris—what would occur in the Crimea? Never has the destiny of a country appeared to be so intimately interwoven with the existence of a single man. May God preserve him! May God save in him all that lives, all that revives under his fostering shadow. He is the safety of the present—the hope of the future."

Journal of Commerce.

A "Happy Illustration."—A correspondent of the Intelligencer attended the African Church in Atlanta, Ga., on Sunday of last week, and in giving an account of what he saw there says:

The preacher compared the world to a spider's web and the spider he compared to the devil. He warned the niggers to look before he put he foot down. Said he, a fly light on de web, one foot fass—he put down de udder foot, dat fass—he put down de udder—dat fass—he lay down to prize himself out, he wing fass—den de debil come and get him. At this point a good old negro woman responded: "Uh, ub Lord dat de way de debil git um all."

The Weather and the Crops.—We learn, says the Charleston Courier, from gentlemen who have reached the city within a day or two, and who have explored extensively the State of Georgia, and portions of Alabama and Tennessee, that the crops of cotton and corn, although backward, had generally obtained a good stand, and, with seasonable rain will promise an abundant yield. The wheat crops in the upper counties of Georgia are very good, and will be ready for the sickle by the middle of June—indeed, one farmer in the vicinity of Macon commenced harvesting his wheat crop on Friday last.

After the above had been placed in type, one of the gentlemen alluded to handed us the subjoined remark:

"During my travel through a considerable portion of Georgia, I found the crops generally good, especially the wheat crop, in the Cherokee country. Most of the planters in this section considered this crop as made, and that it would be ready for harvesting by the 10th to the 15th of June. The cotton and corn crops are rather backward; both, however, looked healthy and well. The oat crop looks small and rather badly, but the late showers may bring it out, although they have been partial, as I have been informed that no rain had fallen in the lower part of Middle or West Tennessee. The drought and bad crops of last year, have caused considerable distress to the poor population, and I heard of some counties being entirely destitute of corn for sale, and in some places public meetings for the relief of the poor had been called. Considerable cotton will have to be kept back on account of low rivers, say 200,000 bales, on the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers; and much more on the Red and Arkansas rivers."

Guano.—In the prosecution of its useful labors the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office has published the following instructions for using guano.

"In the application of this valuable manure it is necessary to keep in view its powerful properties, and to exercise great care to prevent its coming into immediate contact with the newly sown seed or the foliage of plants or flowers. It never should be placed in contact with seeds; for all seeds in the process of germination give off a greater or less quantity of carbonic acid and vinegar; and these acids having strong affinites for the ammoniacal portion of the guano, are apt to attract it so powerfully as to check and even destroy vegetation."

True Generosity.—The Marietta (Ohio) Advocate says that many farmers in that section have refused to sell their corn to speculators at $1 40, and have chosen to divide it among their poorer neighbors at *one dollar* per bushel. Such benevolence deserves to be recorded.

Cold Water vs. Electricity.—In Clarkesville, Georgia, on the 10th instant, two daughters of Mr. J. R. Stanford, were struck down by lightning, to all appearances dead. The immediate application of cold water, continued for some time, brought both to their senses.

Miss-Directed.—A few days since a letter was received at the Post-Office in this City for one of our Wall-st magnates, but directed so blindly that the postman delivered it at the boarding-house of an actress in one of our theatres bearing a similar name. She opened it and out dropped a draft for the moderate sum of $34,000. She soon discovered that the letter was not hers, and a little inquiry put her on track of the proper owner and she hastened to his place of business with the letter; soon arriving there, but in such a flustration that, as the gentlemen who received her said, she must have chartered at least two omnibuses for the trip). Mr. B. soon relieved her of her cargo and assured her of his thanks for her care in rectifying the mistake.

N. Y. Tribune.

Hard Times in New Orleans.—The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin speaks despondingly of the business interests of that city. It says the unprecedented depression of business of every description, during the past season, has set moneyed men to thinking. Communication with a large extent of country has been cut off by the low state of the rivers, so that goods packed months ago still remain in store. Real estate has rapidly depreciated, under heavy taxation, which drives away capital, and prevents a permanently resident population. The Bulletin says:—"The fall of city property within the last year has been surprising;—greater, within a given period, than for many years past."

Plants in a Bed Room.—Mr. D. Beaton, in the Cottage Gardener, remarks that, "although it is quite true that plants do vitiate the air of a room to comparatively a fractional degree, it is equally well ascertained that they consume and destroy a very great deal of foul air, and that without foul air, such as would kill a man, plants could not be kept alive at all. We gardeners know this fact from our every day experience. We cannot grow plants so well or so quickly in the sweetest air as in a stinking hot bed. All the animal creation vitiate the common air every time each one breathes the breath of life or life-sustaining air; and were it not that all the vegetable kingdom depend on this vitiated air for part of their subsistence, and a great part too, this world would have been at an end as soon as animals covered the face of the earth. Therefore, and without the shadow of a doubt, plants are the best purifiers of all the agents that have yet been known to cleanse the air of a bed room or any other room in a house, provided always that such plants are not in bloom, or at least do not bear bloom with a strong scent."

CINCINNATI, May 21.

Manumission of Slaves.—Elijah Williams, a rich planter from Barnesville, South Carolina, arrived here to-day with eight slaves, his object being to manumit the whole and settle them in Ohio. Just as he stepped from the steamboat into a carriage he fell dead! The slaves are of course free under the State Laws. Williams had previously willed them the whole of his estate.

Heavy Damages against a Railroad Company.—The case of Charles H. Browne vs. New York and New Haven Railroad Company, which has been on trial in the Supreme Court of Ipswich, Massachusetts, was finished on Saturday. The case was brought by Dr. Browne, who was one of the survivors at the Norwalk accident, for injuries which he received at that time. The trial lasted for several days, and the principal question was, as to the nature of the injury, which was supposed to have brought on the disease of the heart. Many of the most eminent physicians of Boston were examined on both sides of the case. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for sixteen thousand dollars.

A Sell.—The City Marshal of Bangor, Maine, seeing a man drinking something out of a bottle, offered him three dollars to tell him where he got it. The money was paid over and pocketed, and the Marshal was shown the pump. The bottle contained water.

An Hibernian Answer.—"I say, Pat, isn't one man as good as another?" "Of course he is, and a *great deal* better!"

One Worthy of the Ermine.—It is always a source of pleasure to us to have it in our power to record an instance of the upright independence of the Judiciary. We adverted briefly in a late number of our paper to the causes of the decline of flibustiering in the South, attributing it in the main, and justly, to the decided discountenance and inhibition of it on the part of the Executive. We might have added to this reason, and with equal justice, the firmness and the fearless determination of the able Judge of the Southern Circuit (Judge Campbell) to maintain inviolate the laws of the United States relating to our neutral obligations and to our intercourse with other nations. This conduct of the Judge, combined with the measures more immediately emanating from the Chief Magistrate, has operated doubtless to check, at least, the lawless attempts which have been made to fit out hostile expeditions against Cuba. Living, as it were, in the midst of the people among whom these lawless enterprises have found most favor, Judge Campbell has shown a degree of honest boldness in a recent charge to the Grand Jury at New Orleans which entitles him to the gratitude of every citizen who values the honor of the country more than any treasure which the sacrifice of that honor could purchase. While the country is blessed with such faithful officers to enforce the laws and punish offenders, we may trust in the stability of our Government, notwithstanding the clouds which fanaticism casts over the political horizon.—*National Intelligencer.*

"I hold my duty, as I hold my soul, both to my God and to my honored State."

"As doth a rock against the chiding flood, should the approach of this wild river break, I stand unshaken."—*Shakspeare.*

It is a cheering sight (says the National Intelligencer,) to see a public officer prove himself equal to trying and unexpected emergencies, and, courageously resisting the torrent of misguided and violent popular feeling, discharge a high trust with a noble fidelity. Such a gratifying exhibition has the Governor of Massachusetts had the enviable privilege of presenting to his admiring country twice within a brief period: first in upholding the independence of the Judiciary by refusing to cashier a Judge of the State; and now in refusing his signature to the mad enactment of a law for the nullification of a constitutional act of Congress. For both of these instances of devotion to duty he has received the meed of praise from the loyal portion of his fellow-citizens throughout the country, almost without exception. A few presses, indeed—very few, excepting the fanatical ones of Massachusetts—disparage the Governor's brave conduct in these signal instances by alleging its inconsistency with his own formerly expressed opinions. To our minds his present conscientious obedience to a sworn duty, in disregard of any former individual opinions, renders his merit the greater and the more worthy of respect. These presses, blinded and biased at present by the contention of a fierce party canvass, are unable to do justice to acts of official firmness which in a calmer mood they would be among the most forward to extol. We quote the annexed remarks on the subject from the N. Y. Express:

Massachusetts Nullification.—To the Judical Nullification of Wisconsin we have now to add the Legislative Nullification of Massachusetts. Two free States, and only two, have followed the bad example set by South Carolina in 1832—Massachusetts, in nullifying the fugitive slave law of Congress, and Wisconsin, by its judiciary, in declaring the law inoperative and void. The first is an old Colony State, settled by Puritans, the second is a State in the main settled by a foreign population. The first is Native American: the second anti-Native.

But it is very gratifying to find that Governor Gardner, the Executive of Massachusetts, vetoed this nullification act of the Legislature, though subsequently it was passed over his head by the Nullification Legislature, and in despite of his veto.

The Attorney General of Massachusetts, Mr. Clifford, gave the Governor his opinion, officially, that the act was unconstitutional; but, notwithstanding this, the Legislature which would disgrace itself by the removal of a Judge because he executed a Federal law also passed this act by the constitutional two-thirds, and more too.

The Federal Courts and the Superior Court of Massachusetts will, we doubt not, strike off this Massachusetts act from the statute-book, but no court can strike off the disgrace of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature. There it is, and there it stands, a brand for all time and upon all concerned in the many absurd and unconstitutional acts of that weak Legislature.

All honor to Gov. Gardner! He has turned out a true, constitutional man, and his firmness and heroism in the right will be every where honored out of the purlieus of nullification.

Massachusetts Legislation.—The conservative press of the United States earnestly condemns the course of the Massachusetts legislature at the session which has just terminated. The history of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, shows beyond all question that the proceedings were brought to a complete stand until a compromise could be effected on the slavery question. The points of adjustment related to the time when the right of importation should cease, the basis of representation, a stipulation for putting down insurrections, and for the delivery of fugitive slaves. On these several points there was a solemn adjustment, which formed part of the Constitution, and without which the Constitution would not have been formed.

"We gave up a part, that we might secure the rest," was the language of one of the ablest members of the Convention. The Constitution provides perfectly for an amendment of its provisions. The State of Massachusetts in the most deliberate manner assented to the Constitution, and agreed to abide by it until amended in the way provided in that instrument. She now deliberately violates this pledge, and at the same time enjoys, and claims a right to enjoy, what she received as an equivalent for what she gave up. This dishonorable course cannot be upheld by the substantial men of Massachusetts, who perform what is obligatory upon them, as promptly and as freely as they accept what is obligatory upon others. A large portion of the papers of that State, including the ablest and most influential, such as the Boston Daily Advertiser, Courier, Post, Journal, Traveller, &c., denounce the measure in the severest terms.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

Imports.—For the first time in a considerable period the imports of general merchandise at New York during last week exceeded the corresponding week in 1854, the value being $2,385,277 against $2,361,434 last year. These figures do not include the value of the dry goods received, but, taking these into account, the returns are, as usual, short of the corresponding period last year. The table of exports has a very unsatisfactory appearance, the value of produce being only $892,706 against $1,615,039 in 1854, while the specie shipment reached $2,130,000.

A Setting Down for Somebody.—Considering the frightful blunders made by our officials in the conduct of affairs in the Crimea, we think that the most fit name for the "Seat of War," is the "Stool of Repentance."

A Prompt and Gallant Officer.—We have already announced that the United States frigate Constitution, Commodore Mayo, was seen to the southward of Cuba, making for the port of Havana. The Constitution was late the flag-ship of the African squadron, and was under orders for home, after an absence of more than two years. When within about three hundred miles of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, (her destined port,) she boarded an American vessel and obtained a file of New York papers, in which it was stated that Commodore McCauley had been despatched to the gulf, in the San Jacinto, in great haste, and that a speedy collision with Spain was inevitable. The resolution of Commodore Mayo, one of the bravest officers that ever walked a deck, was instantly taken. Believing that his services might be needed, orders were immediately given to 'about ship,' and soon old Ironsides was hastening to the aid of McCauley's little squadron. No wonder she is the pride and boast of the nation, for wherever and whenever the rights and honor of the country had to be maintained, there the *Constitution* has been found, and there she will ever be found while one plank of her stout old frame remains above water.—*Washington Union.*

Political Speculation.—The departure of ex-President Fillmore for Europe, and the reported intention of ex-President Tyler to do so likewise, together with the presence there already of ex-President Van Buren, have set the *quid nunes* to speculating on the coincidence of so many distinguished visiters to the old world from the new at this particular juncture; and they have hit on the presumption—not a very violent one either—that the three ex-Presidents have been deputed by our Government as commissioners to mediate a peace among the belligerents of Europe.

WESTWARD, HO!

It is noted in all the journals,—and we ourselves have noted the fact, in a recent journey Westward, that the Railroads stretching West are thronged with travellers,—emigrants, &c., from the eastern and middle States, as well as from Europe. The railroads from New York to Illinois, through New York, Canada, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, are doing a very large business in travel Westward;—and the column marches to Illinois,—some of it to stop there, but more to go west of the Mississippi, or up that river, to Iowa, and Kansas and Nebraska, and Minnesota. There was never any thing like it before.

The cause of this "exodus," it may be, is the increased cost of living now in the East,—but it is partially in the increased facilities the Western Railroads have given to Western emigration. A journey from New York now to the Upper Mississippi is only a journey of about 50 hours, and the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi can be reached, too, in about that time, circuitously, by rail. It costs then so little to go West,—and one goes with so much ease and comfort, and so quick,—that there is a rush especially to the Upper Mississippi,—including Iowa and Minnesota. The Maine and the New Hampshire Yankees seek a congenial clime, and congenial pursuits in Minnesota,—and the middle State emigrant follows the parallel of latitude to Illinois or Iowa.

Business has not been prosperous the year past, in the Eastern and Northern States—and here too, perhaps, is another cause of emigration. The People who have thus become dissatisfied here, seek to better their fortunes elsewhere. Manufacturing, in some cases, has been overdone, and in other cases, has not paid any proper return. Ship building has been arrested,—and mercantile business as a whole has not been profitably conducted. So there are various classes of men, who, dissatisfied here, hope to do better elsewhere. Thus then the word has been "Westward, ho!"

And it will be no calamity to us,—if this emigration will only increase production in the West. We need more farmers and fewer consumers, now. Our own city, it is stated, presents an unusual number of untenanted houses,—and Real Estate has received such a check, that there are few or no sales,—but we can spare a hundred thousand people here, and be better off for sparing them,—if they will only go to work in the West, and there raise us something to eat.

N. Y. Express.

Cholera at Memphis.—There were twenty-seven deaths at Memphis (Tenn.) for the week ending on the 12th, of which seventeen were of cholera. The secretary of the board of health says in his report: "This fell disease (cholera) made a sudden outbreak in the upper portion of the city about the first of the week, and proved fatal in almost every case."

Punch's Plan for getting Double Rations.—First soldier: I say, who the deuce has been eating all the lean off this pork? Second soldier: I have. First soldier: Then who the deuce do you expect will eat the fat? Second soldier, (in the quietest manner:) Why, *I* will. [Takes the fat, and eats it with evident glee and enjoyment.]

Valuable Cigar.—Captain Batchelor, of the steamer Americus, which was destroyed by fire, when about leaving Pittsburg, wanted a cigar, and stepped into a store to get one. There he met an insurance agent to whom he carelessly proposed insuring the cargo. It was done, and on that trip the Americus was burned. That cigar cost the insurance company about $50,000.

Taking a Clergyman at his Word.—A certain preacher of Universalism had been preaching in a country school-house for several successive Sabbaths, to convince the people there was no hell. At length it was announced that at his next meeting a collection would be taken for his benefit. The day arrived, and the collection was taken up in a hat. When the "deacon" had passed through the congregation, and given all an opportunity to contribute, he returned to the desk and gravely emptied the contents of the hat upon the desk before the preacher. And such a "Collection!" A few coppers, with old buttons, pieces of tin, broken jewshaps, horse nails, and almost every other worthless thing that a man could carry to church in his pocket! The preacher was thunderstruck; but, recovering his self-possession in a moment, and gazing upon the "collection" before him, exclaimed, "Well, I am not so certain whether there is a hell or not, but I am certain there *ought to be one* for such fellows as you are;" and taking his hat left the house.

Columbia South Carolinian, May 19.

Improved Way of Making Bread.—The Paris correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser, speaks of a plan invented by a baker of that city to reduce the cost of bread. He puts in one part of rice to five of wheat flour, and the economy effected reaches the very considerable figure of one sou in two pound loaf. The government has had the bread examined by competent persons, and has authorized the sale of it, at a less rate than fixed by the police. The demand is such that the baker cannot supply it. Neither the nutriment nor the taste of the bread would appear to be affected by the presence of the new ingredient.

Got Through.—A fugitive slave arrived in Boston, from the South, Wednesday, and a reward of $500 was telegraphed to that city for his arrest. His abolition friends, however, got him through to Canada.

We learn that it is the intention of Rev. Dr. Atkinson, of North Carolina, to change his residence, perhaps very soon, from Raleigh to Wilmington, many of our citizens having united in rasing a liberal subscription for the purpose of purchasing a residence for the Bishop. We are highly gratified to hear of this intention of the Bishop, and presume it will be a source of general gratulation with our people generally.

Wil. Jo.

Greensboro' College.—The annual exercises in Greensboro' Female College took place last week. The sermon before the Graduating class was preached by Rev. Dr. Deems. Rev. H. Hudson delivered the address before the Literary Societies. Eight young ladies received the graduating honors of the Institution, as follows:

Miss Lavinia Josephine Watt, of Cleveland.
" Temperance Elizabeth Neely, Mecklenburg, Va.
" Harriet Ellen Harllee, Bennettsville, S. C.
" Bettie Foster Sanders, Wythe, Va.
" Oscia Ella Joyner, Franklin.
" Nannie Ophelia Brame, Mecklenburg, Va.
" Annis Mellissa Speer, Yadkin.
" Bettie Ann Howland, Beaufort.

North Carolinian.

Jno. C. Washington, Esq., of Kinston, has contracted for the completion of the entire line between Goldsboro' and Kinston, including water houses, water stations, bridges, &c.

The Eastern Terminus of the Atlantic Road Settled.—The Beaufort Halcyon states that on Wednesday last, every member of the Directory of the Atlantic Railroad being present, after a careful examination and free discussion of the merits of the several localities, after a calm review of the arguments for and against each point, the Directors, fully convinced of the justice and propriety of the course, fixed the Eastern terminus *within the corporate limits of the town of Beaufort.*

Counterfeits.—In the hurry of getting our paper to press last week we committed an error in the date of the counterfeit $20 bill on the Charlotte Bank. We learn from the Cashier that the genuine bills are dated July 19, 1853, and that of the counterfeits some are dated the 8th April, 1853—before the bank went into operation—some the 19th July, 1853, and some the 8th October, 1853.—*Char. Whig.*

Re-Organization of the Whig Party in New York.—Our readers will remember, that at the election last fall in the State of New York, there were but little short of a dozen tickets in the field, representing the various isms of the day. Since that time there has, apparently, been but one really distinctive organization in the Empire State—that of the Know Nothings. All other parties, and fractions of parties, having "fused" to oppose Sam. There are those, however, who—like the 7,000 Israelites that had not bowed the knee to Baal—are not disposed to be anything but Whigs—whigs of the pure stamp, unadulterated with Abolitionism or any other ism. These are making an effort to find the old land marks, and to bring back the dispersed forces to the ancient faith. They have established their head-quarters at Constitution Hall in New York city, and issued addresses to the Whigs of the City and State. In the former, they eschew the "primary meetings," so called, which have been in vogue for a few years past, and which have been so prolific of corruption both on the Whig and Democratic side of the house. In a word, they are for a re-organization, a rejuvenation, and a return to first principles of the Whig party in their midst. In addressing the Whigs of the State at large, they repudiate the Albany Junta, headed and controlled by Thurlow Weed, as well as "fusions," whether with the Know Nothings or their opposers.—*Balt. Patriot.*

DIRECT FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted (says the National Intelligencer) to an esteemed friend for the following extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman, a citizen of the United States, now in the city of Mexico, to his friend in Washington:

"MEXICO, May 3, 1855.

"The state of things in this country is, compared with that existing in our own, awful and difficult to describe. Santa Anna, surrounded by a powerful faction, has universal power. He alone makes and annuls all laws at pleasure; is the arbiter in all suits brought before the tribunals in which the Government is concerned. He removes any of the authorities when he sees fit to do so, and replaces them with others. He orders levies of troops to be made at any moment, spends the public money, and is accountable to no person; in fact, he can do here whatever he pleases; and what he pleases to do is to keep about 45,000 men under arms, impose forced loans, live shut up in his barracks, (place,) see fifty or sixty persons each day, be cajoled by them and called *Altesa Serenisima*, oppress and trample on every body, and pocket a lot of cash.

"The party opposed to him live in the mountains and retired part of the country (Heaven, knows how they maintain themselves,) refuse to become subject to this one-man power, and support a sufficient number of men to annoy Santa Anna and keep him harassed in a manner that knows no bounds.

"There is another set or faction, who, setting aside all laws, live by indiscriminate rapine and plunder.

"Then there is the Church, with unlimited sway over all, exacts from all, and refuses the consolation of religion, even in the hour of death, unless the payment for the same be provided for beforehand.

"And, last, there is the people. Those who have capital hoard it, and business is at a stand. The mass of the population, wretchedly poor, clothed in rags and half-starved, are forced to live in idleness, for the want of labor, which is denied them because the condition of things does not permit of the safe investment of capital in any undertaking, and vice and crime stalk abroad in open day.

"Santa Anna left this city two days ago for Morelia, in order, it is said, to put down the revolution in the department of which that city is the capital. Whilst he is there all will be peace and quietness, and when he goes away the revolutionists will take revenge on all who shall have treated him with common decency.

"I could dwell for hours on the horrors of this revolution, which has lasted for over two years; but let it pass; your own imagination must fill up the outline above given you."

The Second Adventists.—Saturday was the day on which it was believed, by many Second Adventists, that all temporal matters would be brought to a close; but again they have been disappointed. In this connection we may mention a sad case which has been reported to us; a beautiful young lady in an adjoining town, whose wordly prospects were as bright as her friends could wish, a lady of rare mental endowments, education and sweetness of disposition, became impressed with the belief in the doctrine of the Second Advent, as understood by the class of persons just mentioned, and on Thursday last became a maniac. This is but one of the many instances where insanity has been caused by this remarkable delusion.—*Boston Chronicle.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1855.

THE FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—The reader's attention is directed to the annual report of this *home* institution, in our advertising columns. It will be seen that it is no longer an experiment, but that the Company is in the full tide of success. It has enabled the owners of two millions of dollars worth of property to lie down at night, during the past year, in the confidence, that if accident or incendiarism should destroy their houses or their goods, the loss would be made good—a feeling that those who live in towns and have witnessed such conflagrations, can well appreciate. It has been done too at the merest trifle of expense—only one half of one per cent,—$5 for insuring the safety of $1000 for a year.

The affairs of the Company are in good and careful hands, and it has abundant means to make its losses good.

The Salisbury District.—It is said that Jas. A. Caldwell, Esq., of Lincoln, has retired from the contest against Mr. Craige. The Salisbury Watchman nominates Haywood W. Guion, Esq.

It appears to be hard to get out a Whig candidate in that District. Gen. Dargan and Mr. Caldwell have successively taken the field, and successively retired. There should be some concert among the opponents of Mr. Craige.

Rain! Rain!—Since our last we have had repeated copious rains, and there is reason to believe that they have extended far and wide. The amount of benefit is incalculable.

The Salisbury Watchman mentions fine rains there, but says that the wheat crop is evidently cut short, and the oats also, it fears; and anticipates a scarcity of grain for another year.

Virginia Election.—Wise is elected Governor, by a majority which will probably range between 5 and 10,000. The majority for Pierce was 15,281. So the Americans have reduced but could not overcome the Locofoco majority. We had but little expectation that they would. Nothing can beat Locofocoism in Virginia.

For Congress, it is said that 7 Locos and 2 Americans (including Extra-Billy Smith) are elected, leaving four Districts to be heard from.

There is nothing definite as to the Legislature but of course that will be Loco.

PROSCRIPTION.—Great excitement was produced in portions of Virginia, on the eve of the late election, by reports that some of the workmen in the Navy Yard at Portsmouth had been discharged, and others threatened with discharge, because they were Know Nothings, and avowed their intention to vote that ticket at the election. Four of the master mechanics were first discharged, and when the fact was stated the Locos denied it, such a storm of indignation was produced. They afterwards asserted that the discharges were caused by an attempt of the master workmen to control the votes of the mechanics under them, against their will. But this was disproved, not only by the affidavit of one of the dismissed men, but likewise by the fact, also sworn to, that seventy of the under workmen were subsequently discharged, on Saturday the 19th inst. "for advocating the principles of the American party."

Finally the Washington Union justified the removals.

Among the persons discharged was Capt. Jas. Jarvis, an old soldier, who served his country in the war of 1812, and who has since been employed in the Navy Yard for thirty years. Neither fighting for his country, nor thirty years' faithful service, was any recommendation to the favor of this Administration; whose only test is, will the man vote for us or against us? If he has any will but ours, he shall be dismissed.

It is not perhaps surprising that the present Administration should thus turn laboring men out to starve for daring to have a will of their own in the exercise of that most important right in a republican government, the right to vote. It is but a step, if that, beyond its previous action. Men have frequently been removed under *democratic* rule, for having voted against the party; and it is only going a little farther to remove them before they vote. It is of course regarded as a greater terror to the employed, by which some may be induced to sacrifice principle to avoid discharge.

But we do not hesitate to say, that an Administration which thus endeavors to stifle the public voice, to make the bread of poor men and their families to depend on their sacrificing their dearest right, is unworthy the confidence of any people, and should be kicked out of office at the earliest possible moment.

Hot Work.—We notice in the Virginia papers, since the election, accounts of sundry fisticuffs among gentlemen, growing out of the canvass. There was doubtless much more of the same sort on the day of the election. The temper of people may be judged from a single incident. A handbill was issued from the Enquirer office on Wednesday afternoon, containing statements in regard to the removals at Portsmouth, which the Editors of the Whig denounced in their Thursday morning's paper as "a gross falsehood," and added, "upon our own individual, personal responsibility we pronounce the authors and abettors in it liars, scoundrels, and cowards."

The news from Europe, if it amounts to anything amounts to this—that peace is farther off than ever.—*Wil. Journal.*

Will the Journal tell us, if the longer the war goes on the further off is peace, what age of the world we may look to for that blessing?

The communication signed "Sam Serch," postmarked at Lexington, N. C. is inadmissible, as well because it has no responsible name as because it evidently contains many personal allusions which may, for aught we know, be unjust to the parties.

Commodore Ballard, of the Navy, died in Maryland on Wednesday last, aged 70. He had been 51 years in the Navy.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY IN NEW YORK.—It will be seen that some of the Whigs in New York are not willing to be anything but Whigs, politically. They have held meetings, and issued addresses to the people, having first purged themselves from the influence of the primary ward meetings which formerly controlled the action of the party, as they have heretofore controlled the action of all parties in that city, and often forced upon the people candidates of the very worst character.

The movement has our hearty sympathy. We are WHIGS, and desire to remain Whigs, and mean to remain Whigs, so long as there is a Whig party to which we can be attached. Our sympathies, it is true, are with the American party, in the main, because that party is endeavoring to do a great service to the country by defeating Locofocoism. But still we stand by the Whig party and name.

WHO ARE THE LAW MAKERS?—Massachusetts has sunk to a very low point. It may be doubted if there be any "lower deep" to which she can descend. Negro stealing and nosing about among the chambers and closets of the women in Nunneries are her favorite pastimes. Treason to the Constitution and the Union the prominent feature of her legislation. And who are her legislators?—the chosen ones, representing the talent and the worth of those who select them? The Boston Courier, which is on the spot and doubtless knows, answers, that "history will show the Legislature which has just adjourned to have been the most extravagant, the most drunken, the most impious, and the most lecherous."

Again, the Courier says, "at the meeting at Faneuil Hall, last evening, Mr. Edward A. Vose—a member of the late House of Representatives—made a speech, and, among other things, said that he was a member of the Committee of Roads and Bridges of that body,—that that Committee had travelled largely over the State,—that on one occasion they were attended with supernumeraries,—that the entire party numbered fifteen,—THAT HE ORDERED SOME SPIRITS,—THAT OF THE FIFTEEN, THIRTEEN DRANK BOUNTIFULLY, AND OF THE THIRTEEN, TWELVE VOTED FOR THE NEW LIQUOR LAW!! This is the statement of an eye-witness, and is undoubtedly true. This reminds us of another piece of hypocrisy. A member of the Boston delegation who voted for the liquor law, excused himself to his constituent by saying, "I voted for the bill which makes jurors judges of the law as well as the facts in criminal cases."

The North Carolinian asks us what "proof" we have that there was a majority of Locofocos in the Know Nothing Convention at Louisburg which nominated Mr. Jas. B. Shepard for Congress. A safe question, that. In return we ask the Carolinian what "proof" it has that the allied army is besieging Sebastopol?

It is understood that the Know Nothing Councils are not public. And as we do not belong to the Order, of course we were not at the Louisburg Convention, do not know who was there, and therefore cannot bring the "proof" which the Carolinian asks for. But the assertion has been publicly made, and never contradicted, so far as we know, that it contained a majority of Locos; and in our opinion the selection of Mr. Shepard is confirmatory of that assertion. The Raleigh Register is printed in the District, only 30 miles from the place where the Convention met, and may be presumed to know something of the fact; and the Register, for one, made the assertion, some time ago, which, we repeat, has not been contradicted, so far as we know.

The Carolinian goes on to favor us with some information, and to ask several other questions.

"We will tell it, (says the Carolinian,) what makes the members of the whig party leave it and come over to the democrats: it is because the whig party first deserted them—that is, ceased to act from principle."

Well now that *is* information. It is news—in the language of the press, "important *if true*." We beg our readers to look around among the present orators and leaders of the Locofoco party—we do not mean to raise a laugh by naming them—and ask themselves if the said orators and leaders are the *only* people in the great Whig party who have not changed, have not "deserted," have not "ceased to act from principle." Enough said on that point.

"Now, can the Observer tell us what has induced at least two-thirds of the whig party to go over to the know-nothings?"

We assuredly cannot tell with any certainty, but think it likely that it was the same motive that induced so many Locos to go over to the Know Nothings.

"And further, if there is any such a thing as a whig party now in existence; and if there is, what does it propose to do?"

We rather think there is, and we think it proposes to do all in its power to stay the downward progress of the country, by continuing to oppose Locofocoism. It has not been very successful, it is true, but it may be hereafter. Besides, who can say that the country would not have gone to the dogs long ago but for the Whig party?

ALLEN HOOPER, *of Liberia.*—Many of our town readers recollect the genteel body servant of the late Thomas C. Hooper, Esq. of this town, by whose will he was manumitted. Allen has been in Liberia for a number of years past, and is undoubtedly the person alluded to in the following passage:

The Rev. Mr. Pinney, of Liberia, from which place he has just returned, reported a sad want of due care and provision for the comfort and health of newly arrived emigrants; evils, to remove which he considers the duty of the friends of this colony, among other things well adapted to encourage other friends of the enterprise in a more rigorous and generous promotion of their great work. He found great improvements in the agricultural districts, coffee plantations, large and luxuriant, and the sugar cane in rich abundance. He spoke of a farm belonging to a Mr. Hooper, once a slave in North Carolina, which, in the beauty and variety of its tropical fruits and productions, the good taste in which the grounds are laid out, and all the attractions of a rural home, the wealthiest gentleman in New York might view with envy; well constructed houses and brick churches in Monrovia and at other points had been multiplied. Many brick houses and frame dwellings, neatly painted, now adorn the banks of the St. Paul's.

LETTER TO THE EDITORS.

MOBILE, ALA., May 7, 1855.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—Dear Sirs:—I arrived in this city after a difficult passage down the Alabama river, which is lower than it was ever known at any season. Boats are generally of the largest class that run on this river, and but four small boats, which are the only ones that can navigate at this time. On the Bigbee it is much worse; no sized boat can run above Demopolis, and none up the Warrior. Farmers are suffering for the want of groceries, provisions, &c., to an alarming extent; many depend upon Mobile for every thing that they eat and drink. All their cotton is upon the banks of those rivers; and the Mobile merchants are suffering for the want of money and sale for their goods.

The merchants think they will be well paid in the end, as it will ensure the building of the Mobile and Ohio Rail Road, which is now completed over 100 miles and would have stopped for want of funds but for this drought, which has given it a new start. Money has been raised in the city by taxation, and the farmers that have heretofore held back are now taking stock freely and sending hands from their farms to work upon the road. The Iron is all purchased and the road will be built—no mistake.

Mobile is rapidly improving and will soon be one of the first cities in the Union. It is the third exporting city in the Union at this time. This fact astonished me.

I found the city much excited upon the subject of the election to take place this day for Probate Judge, an important office and one of much profit. A full blooded Democrat and anti-K. N., the present incumbent, was in the field, opposed by "Sam," or one Mr. Hitchcock. Judge Meek, the incumbent, is quite a distinguished man in this State—Editor, Poet, Politician, and member of the last Legislature; considered invincible. And in order to make the victory complete, they held a large mass meeting in the Amphitheatre a few nights before, and addressed by the Hon. Col. Phillips and Judge Meek, who gave the K. N's jesse. It was quite an enthusiastic affair, and they were sure of victory. I understand many of the Vice Presidents, &c., were of the order. Col. P. is quite a speaker; but all to no purpose. "Sam" arrived early in the morning. At every cross street and post was to be seen, in large letters, "GET UP SAM! AMERICA MUST RULE," &c. The voting commenced, all in good order; not a harsh word was said on either side. In the evening the votes were counted; every one was astonished. 500 were expected by "Sam," but he had 1858, Meek 711. Large amounts of money were won upon 500 to 700 majority.

The result will ensure the defeat of Gov. Winston and Col. Phillips, by large majorities. No mistake. Sam is stronger in Alabama than in Virginia.

May 13.—I left Mobile by stage, or rather in a small boat for fort Stugden on the Tensaw river, and then by stage through Baldwin, Butler, Conecuh, Wilcox, Lowndes, to the city of Montgomery. The route is through as poor a sand-hill country as between Fayetteville and Carthage. Nothing to be seen or heard but the locusts. They are still ringing in my ears. It is their time in course, 14 years. I was astonished to see so fine a Turpentine country untouched—no better in Camberland, and not a stick of timber cut. The route is near the river. The Rail Road from Montgomery to Pensacola will develope this country.

I find in the city quite a number of strangers in attendance upon the Southern Baptist Convention. Delegates from some 14 States, many of them distinguished men. A Grand Military Encampment is also going in. I was out at the Encampment on last Friday, and was astonished. Some 10 acres covered with Tents, in regular military style. Gen. Scott's Camp would not make a better appearance. As this was done for show, every thing was done up in the best style. At the Grand Ball and Barbecue to-day over 5000 were in attendance. Band of music cost them $150. The Ball was under a bush arbor, 100 feet square. The ladies, first class, dancing in the dust four inches deep; white dresses and pants looked fine—a Military fandango.

One company from Georgia, two from this State. Columbus, Georgia, and this city are trying to rival each other in hospitality and fine military companies. The whole three companies were this day (Sunday,) at Church in full uniform. They have been camped out over a week, and will close on Tuesday night with a grand ball in the city, which will cost the city companies near $3,000.

There was a grand lottery on Saturday.

The Sunday School children and teachers were out on parade. I never saw so many healthy looking children at one sight in my life—over 1000. Montgomery has a population of over 10,000.

The whole country is alarmed on account of the drought, which is prevailing to a much greater extent through Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi than in this State.

A Mr. Bell died this day, one of the oldest and best citizens of the State, and will be buried with Masonic Honors. Gen. Washington assisted in making him a Mason.

The drought still continues without any prospect of rain, and crops will be cut short for the want of stands. Oats and wheat are worthless.

A Good Story.—Horace Greely, who is now in Paris, tells the following, in his account of the attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon:

"I heard one anecdote of the outrage which my informant related as a literal fact, and which is at least characteristic enough to be so: A Frenchman walking in the Place de la Concorde, was met by another who exclaimed in deep agitation—"have you heard the news? The Emperor has just been shot—he is killed!" "Served him right!" responded the other, "*Vive la Republique!*" "No!" cried another runner from the Avenue Champs Elysees, "he has been fired at but *not* killed—he is unhurt." "I am delighted to hear it," instantly responded the Republican of ten seconds previous, "*Vive l'Empereur!*" So wags the world."

A Good Sign.—Giddings, one of the high-priests of Ohio Abolitionism, is out in a letter, denouncing the Know Nothings. That is a good sign, for Sam, in whatever conflicts with the sort of notions Giddings has, cannot help but be right.

Opening of the Deluge.

Morgan's PANORAMIC MIRROR of CREATION and DELUGE is now open in Farmers' Hall, and will continue till Wednesday night. This immense painting extending more than a quarter of a mile, with a DIORAMA of NOAH'S HOUSEHOLD and with the Lightning and Thunder of the Storm Scenes, is spoken of by the press in the larger cities of the Union in terms of highest commendation.

The following is from the Washington Union:

"Large, intelligent and fashionable audiences, composed of ladies of the first society, and clergy and gentlemen of the highest distinction in the National Councils, have pronounced it the finest exhibition of the age. No pen can describe the glorious perfections of its scenes, and no verbal description can convey an idea of their magnificence. Nothing but the eye of the beholder, with his senses electrified by its soul-stirring inspiration, can appreciate its transcendent genius."

May 28.—1t

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The *America* has arrived, bringing London and Liverpool dates to the 12th instant.

There is no news of importance from the seat of war. Nothing of consequence had occurred at Sebastopol. Some trivial successes by the Allies are reported, but affairs generally remained in the same condition as at the last accounts. The correspondence from the Camp of April 27th explains the difficulties of the siege, and states confidently that the Allies have advanced, and are still slowly acquiring ground, and that, while the works are so advancing, there can be no doubt of their ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.

The latest official advices are of the 10th inst. On that morning the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the right advance of the French, but they were driven back immediately, and other similar attempts shared the same fate. Gen. Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive he will enlarge the circle of his operations.

The London Times says that all hopes of peace have fled; that no assistance can be obtained from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe; and that, consequently, France and England must fight the battles of this unfortunate war. The Times also publishes an editorial article in behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest when she pretended to desire peace. Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, has given notice that an address will be sent to the Queen deploring the failure of the negotiations, and stating, as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Russia were never such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace. A similar motion is to be made in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston evaded answering the question whether the Conference is not finally broken off. It is said, however, that the accredited representatives of all the Powers, Russia included, continue to reside in Vienna, and that the elements of the Conference permanently exist there, in case Prussia or Austria, on behalf of Russia, should make at any time a proposition offering a prospect of settlement.

Mr. Drouyn de l'Huys, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned his office. The cause assigned for this step (by whom assigned we do not know) is an unwillingness to protract the war. Count Walewski, the French ambassador at London, has been appointed to succeed M. l'Huys.

It is said that grave differences have taken place between the Emperor of France and his late foreign Minister in regard to the manner in which the latter acquitted himself as Plenipotentiary at Vienna. It is said that the Emperor expressed a strong disapproval of the disposition which his representative at the Vienna Conference manifested to accept dishonorable and delusive terms of peace from Russia, and condemns M. Drouyn de l'Huys also as having too great confidence in the good faith of Austria.

A new loan of 700,000,000 francs was under consideration by the French Council of State.

Pianozi, the Italian who attempted to assassinate the Emperor Louis Napoleon, has been condemned to death. The police say they have discovered a vast plot, with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote a general insurrection; hence Pianozi's execution will be postponed to trace his connexion therewith.

In the Spanish Cortez on the 2d Senor Arecilla declared, in the name of the Democratic party, that it had never entered into any negotiations with Mr. Soule for the sale of Cuba.

Markets.—Cotton has advanced ¼. Sales of the week 106,000 bales. Speculators 53,000—exporters 5,000. New Orleans fair 6¾; middling 6 3-16. Estimated sales Saturday 12,000 bales. Market firm. In breadstuffs, the prices are unchanged. Business moderate. Consols 88¾.

Kames' Elements.—We have received from Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, a new edition, just published by them, of Kames' Elements of Criticism, revised, with omissions, additions, and a new analysis, by the Rev. J. R. Boyd, author of works on rhetoric, philosophy, &c. The work is adapted to the present state of progress in the arts and sciences, by the alterations of Mr. Boyd, and it is now a valuable book for the library as well as for the academy.

IGNORANCE AND SUPERSTITION.—In some parts of Alabama the drought has beenattributed to the *Telegraph!* and the wires have been repeatedly and extensively cut and torn down, even for the space of miles. This has happened in the wealthy counties of Franklin and Lauderdale, in the immediate vicinity of Tuscumbia and Florence, under the shadow of the two Lagrange colleges! and where three newspapers are published.

The following truly characteristic proclamation was found by the men engaged in putting up the wire at a place near the line of Marion County, where it had been torn down. We give it *verbatim*:

The State of Alabama }
Marion County } this the 5 of May 1855

Notice to the Managers of the Tellegraft Ware ar hereby forwarned not to put up the ware any more for it shal not Stay up any more long at a time if you do not let it stay down the hole country is going to Just go before your Eyes and tare it down and cut the post and throw a way the glasses and throw a way the ware and skin the first man sais any thing A gainst it and throw his hide a crows a pole and split OOOOOO

Jump up John the Wolf ketcher

This is just about such a document as might be expected from people who believe that the telegraph prevents rain. One of the builders of this line tells an anecdote of an old lady, who is now prominent among the believers in the new theory. Our informant says that when they were putting up the wire, eight years ago, opposite the dwelling of the old lady referred to, she came out and insisted that they should put it further from the house—for, says she, "Supposin thar should be a war, and they should be sendin' cannons and bombs along the telegraft, and they should bust right here and tare every thing all to pieces; I should like to know who's a gwine to pay for it? Take it away off thar; for I don't like the pesky thing no how!"

This is probably the same old lady who is ready to swear, that during the drought of last summer she frequently saw the clouds "gather over the telegraft wire, and *bile* for half an hour, trying their best to rain!—but had to give it up at last!"

Col. Bragg.—We hear from an authentic source, says the New Orleans True Delta, that the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Bragg, of the artillery, so well known in connection with the victories of our troops on the Rio Grande, under General Taylor, declines the Majority tendered him by the President in one of the new Regiments. Colonel B. prefers his own "big guns" to the sabre and carbine of the dragoons.

Death of Major Dusenbury.—A telegraphic despatch announces the death, in the far West, of Major Dusenbury, of the United States army. He married a lady in Anne Arundel county, and was well known and highly respected in Baltimore, having filled the post of quarter-master here for many years. His active exertions and gentlemanly bearing in that position during the late war with Mexico made him many warm friends in Baltimore, who will, we doubt not, learn of his death with sincere regret.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Washington, May 25.

Appointments by the President.—The Union announces the following army appointments:—Brevet Major Sedgwick, Major of Cavalry, Vice McCullough declined. Brevet Major Geo. H. Thomas, Major of Cavalry, Vice Bragg declined. Brevet Major Robert Garnet, Major of Infantry, Vice Benham declined.

MARRIED,

In Marion Village, S. C., 2d May, by Rev. Bond English, Mr. G. M. McNEILL, of Robeson, to Miss M. E., daughter of Gen. E. B. Wheeler, of Marion.

In Sampson county, 24th inst., by Rev. J. P. Jorden, Mr. ALLEN C. JOHNSON to Miss SUSAN J., daughter of Robert Merritt, Esq., all of Sampson.

Wil. Journal, and Spirit of the Age copy.

In Anson county, on the 16th inst., at the residence of Stephen W. Cole, Esq., by the Rev. T. R. Walsh, LUKE BLACKMER, Esq., of Salisbury, to Miss J. A. COLE.

Near Harrison's Creek, at the house of R. Faircloth, on Sunday last, by Rev. Reuben Fisher, Mr. BEAUFORT FAIRCLOTH to Miss MARY AUTRY, all of this county.

On the 17th inst., in Robeson county, by Rev. Hector McLean, Mr. JOHN BUIE to Miss ANNE JANE, daughter of Alexander McPherson, Esq.

DIED,

In this county, very suddenly, on the 18th inst., Mrs. MARY McPHAIL, consort of Mr. John McPhail, aged 53 years 8 months and 18 days. She was for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—May 28.

BACON—	11	a 12½	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—	24	a 25	Cuba,	28	a 29
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5¾
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 75	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	9¾	a 10	SEED—	0 00	a 1 15
Ordinary to mid.,	9½	a	Flaxseed,		
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, (per lb.)	12½	a 15
Gunny,	17	a 18	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	50	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 50
FEATHERS—	35	a 40	N. E. Rum,	60	a 65
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Family,	10 25	a 9 37½	Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Superfine,	10	a 10 12½	American Gin,	75	a 80
Fine,	9 75	a 9 87½	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	9 50	a	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	1 40	a 1 50	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	1 50	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	75	a	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	1 20	a 1 25	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 00	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	8	a 10	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,	none.	
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2¼	a 2½
LARD—	11	a 11½	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a	WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—We advance our quotations.

Cotton—The market quite firm. No sale to report this morning.

Flour—No change worthy of notice.

Corn—We continue former figures.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin Turpentine 2 75, yellow 2 65, hard 1 60. Spirits 39. Rosin 1 40. Bacon, hog round, 12. Cotton 9¾ to 10.

At New York, cotton has advanced materially. Middling uplands are quoted at 11 cents, with an active demand. Southern Flour 6 to 12 cents lower; Southern 11 25 to $13. Corn 1 10 to 1 14. Spirits Turpentine 44.

Total receipts of cotton, 2,436,981 bales, against 2,632,706 last year. Decrease 195,725.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C. F. Line, May 27.—Str Flora McDonald, with tow boats Alamance and Gen McRae, with freight for E A Vogler, R Jones, Boner & Crist, F Fries, F & H Fries, Webb & Bro, Woody & Dixon, Smith & Holland, G M Bingham, G W Williams & Co, J D Williams, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, C N McAdoo, A T Zevely, W & A H Welch, J O Ross, J M Worth & Co, J V & F Lyons, J O Conrad, Earnhardt, Hix & Nooe, Coffin, Thorington & Co, G Brandt, A Stalker, Lucas & Haywood, J M & S Worth, H Wright, B P Martin, Winborn & Witty, E H Holt, J Kyle, Worth & Utley, S J Hinsdale, Boon & Co, Thespian Society, P J Patrick, A A McKethan, M S Holmes, Columbia Society, H Martine, G McNeill, G C Mendenhall, F D Breece, W Worth, R C Porter, Starr & Williams, Murchison, Reid & Co, T F Prather, C E Leete, D & W McLaurin, J Newlin & Son, J V & W Perry, S Perry, C J Wheeler, E Glover, J L Bryant, H L Myrover, Hackney & Co, Jenkins, Roberts & Co, G S Deming, A A Brookshire, Lehman & Bulla, Worth & Son, E A Verling.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] May 26, Str Fanny, with Brooklyn in tow, with passengers, and goods for Mr Day, D & W McLaurin, J G Cook, R Gray, Cameron & Collins, J J Bruner, P C Smith, E J Hale & Son, J H & J Martine, W N Tillinghast, Mrs C Fitzharris, Mr Morgan, W R Wiley, H L Myrover & Co, C T Haigh & Sons, Rockfish Co, J O Boon, Ray & Pearce, J McIver, T J Johnson, W & Overbaugh, D Price, J W Powers & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.—Schrs. Emily Ward and Lilly from New York. 24.—Barque Heckley fm New York; Schrs. L P Smith and Ann Maria from New York, Mary Isabella fm Baltimore. 26.—Schr. J E Manson fm Shalotte.

250 NEGRO MEN WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase FIFTY NEGRO MEN, to be employed upon the works of the Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company, for which a liberal cash price will be paid. The seller will, in all cases, be required to warrant the title and soundness of the negroes.

I wish also to hire TWO HUNDRED NEGRO MEN, to be employed on the work of said Company, for which good prices will be given, and payment made every sixty days.

ALEXANDER MURCHISON, Pres't.

May 25, 1855. 4-3t

SPIRIT BARRELS.

ALWAYS on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, SUPERIOR SPIRIT BARRELS.

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

May 28. 4-tf

NEW BOOKS.

KENNETH, or the Rear o' the Grand Army, by the Author of the "Heir of Redcliffe, &c."
Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh.
Mammon, by Mrs. Gore.
Kames' Elements of Criticism, by Rev. Jas. R. Boyd.
The American Debater.
Key to Greenleaf's National Arithmetic: Emerson's 3d part Arithmetic, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 26.

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

May 17, 1855. 1-tf

FOR SALE.

JUST received, a full assortment of Groceries, consisting of
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
Crushed, Loaf, Clarified and Coffee Sugar;
Powder, Shot, Soap, Nails, &c.
ALSO,
75 Boxes Adamantine and Mould Candles;
40 Half Barrels No. 3, Mackerel;
25 Barrels No. 1, Herring;
Mess Pork and Salmon.
ALSO,
Distillers' Glue,—fine and common article;
A full assortment Coopers' Tools;
" " Smiths' "
200 Spirits Turpentine Barrels.

C. E. LEETE.

May 28. 4-2t

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BENBOW begs to remind those who are in need of, and intend securing his professional services, that he will leave this place on the first of July, to be absent three months.

May 26, 1855. 5-tf

J. C. POE,

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

New Wagon Establishment
By WM. WATSON.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has completed his new establishment on Maxwell street, near Mr. E. W. Willkings' Store; and is now prepared to receive orders for

CARTS, WAGONS, DRAYS, &c.,

which shall be promptly executed.

All work done by him shall be of the best workmanship and material that the country can afford.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch.

Also, *HORSE-SHOEING* will be strictly attended to.

N. B. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1855. 4-Y

ADDRESS.

☞ GEN. S. F. CAREY, of OHIO, will deliver an address on the subject of Temperance, before the citizens of Fayetteville, on Thursday evening, 31st inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Presbyterian church, (instead of the Farmers' Hall, as advertised on Saturday.) The public are invited to attend.

COMMITTEE.

May 28.

Harpers' Magazine for June, just received by

E. J. HALE & SON.

May 28.

CAUTION!

ON the 3d of February last, I forwarded a letter, to N Beverly, Esq., Wadesboro', N. C., containing eighty dollars, together with a blank, signed by Jas. H. McQueen, Princ'l, John C. McLaurin and myself, securities; said letter has never reached its destination. As the blank may fall into the hands of persons, not too good to use it, the public will notice the above, and beware.

D. C. McINTYRE.

Laurinburgh, N. C., May 10, 1855. 4-3t

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

An Abstract of the Second Annual REPORT of the President and Directors:

Policies issued past year 524, whole number issued 1233, covering property amounting to	$2,126,353 00
Policies cancelled and expired	851,635 66
Amount now insured	$1,274,717 34
Amount of Premium Notes	316,333 36
" " "expired & cancelled	126,474 08
" " "now on hand	$189,859 33
Increase during last year	$61,275 07

Premium notes averaging 14 89-100 per cent. on the amount insured, the actual cost of Insurance during the year averaging less than ½ per cent.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$772 89
" for Premiums renewed	6,103 28
" for Policies, Surveys & transfers	337 50
" for Rent	70 00
	$7,283 67

DISBURSEMENTS.

Cash paid C. H. Sneed, fire loss	$850 00
" "Lot and balance Office building	1,450 00
" "Salaries	1,550 00
" "State Tax	100 00
" "Contingent expenses	375 62
" "Premiums returned	20 65
	$4,346 27
Balance	$2,937 40

To-wit:

Cash loaned out on Bond and Security, (on demand,)	$2,250 00
Cash in Bank and in hands of Agents	687 40
	$2,937 40

ASSETS.

Cash on interest and in Bank, &c.	$2,937 40
Rent due	190 00
Real Estate, paying 13 per cent.	1,800 00
	$4,927 40
Premium Notes on hand	189,859 33
Amount Capital to meet any losses	$194,786 78

In conclusion, the President and Directors congratulate the members and the public on the very fortunate and successful operations of the Company the past year. We have met with no loss since 7th March, 1854, (Sneed's,)—unless it be the case of Stranglaus & Einston at Kinston, whose Store was blown up—*a very extraordinary case,*—it is still under investigation.

The following Directors were elected for next year:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, Chas. Benbow, Henry Lilly, Jas. Kyle, S. W. Tillinghast, S. T. Hawley, T. S. Lutterloh, Wm. McLaurin, N. A. Stedman, J. G. Shepherd, S. J. Hinsdale, D. A. Ray, J. D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, J. H. Cook, A. E. Hall, A. W. Steel, J. G. Cook; and R. F. Brown of Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.

Executive Committee for next Quarter:

Geo. McNeill, S. W. Tillinghast, Wm. McLaurin.

May 24, 1855. 4-Y

We are now receiving and expect to keep up a large stock of Groceries.

WE OFFER

150 BAGS Coffee—Rio, Laguira and Java,
" Rio & Sugars,
50 " Molasses,
1,000 Sacks Salt,
75 Bbls. Sugars,—coffee, crush'd & powd'd,
125 Bags Shot,
45 Kegs Powder,
20 Hhds. Western Bacon,
3,500 Lbls. N. C. "
50,000 Segars, assorted qualities,
100 Boxes Cheese,

With every other article in our line. All of which we will dispose of low for CASH, or exchange for produce or naval stores.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 23. 3-tf

THE BOOKS

OF the Express Steam Boat Company are again in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, who will settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E METTS.

May 23, 1855. 3-tf

NOTICE.

COL. NATHAN KING is our authorized Agent to make contracts for the delivery of Lumber and Timber and for the purchase of Crude Turpentine, at Kingsbury, in Cumberland County.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 22, 1855. 3-tf

SALE AT AUCTION.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by Jones & Barbee, I will sell at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 5th day of June, 1855:

SEVERAL LOTS IN CAMPBELLTON.

550 Acres LAND, more or less, on the Centre Plank Road,

And a number of WAGONS and parts of Wagons, Wheel Barrows, Spades, &c.

A. McLAUCHLIN, Trustee.
May 12, 1855. 400-ts

NOTICE.

THE Books of the Express Steam Boat Company are in the hands of Ramsey & Bro., who will settle up the business of the Concern. All indebted to the Company will please settle their notes and accounts. Creditors will also please hand in their claims for liquidation.

RAMSEY & BRO.
May 10. 99-

McLAURIN & STRANGE

HAVE on hand, a large stock of superior SPIRIT BARRELS, which they would sell at a reduced price for cash. Persons wishing to make engagements would do well to call on us before making engagements, as we warrant a good article.

April 20, 1855. 95tf

COUNCIL, RAY & Co.

HAVE just received a handsome stock of **SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** consisting in part of plain and fig'd Berages; Tissues; figured and crape Challies; plain and printed Lawns, Swiss and Jaconets; Brilliantes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; Illusion; Tarletans; Muslin and Cambric Edging, Inserting and Flouncing; French worked Collars, Sleeves and Chemisetts; Kid Gloves; Sewing Silk Mitts; Col'd and black Lace Veils; Plain and emb'd Crape Shawls; Grass and corded Skirts; Mantillas; Fr. working Cotton; Horn, Shell, and Rubber, Side, Puff, and Dressing Combs; Hair Brushes; Port Monaies; Crotchet Needles; Reticules; Fans, &c.

For Gentlemen.

A very Large Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING; Cloths; Bl'k and Fancy Cassimeres; Drab D'Ete; Plain and Fig'd Italian Cloths; Linen Drills; Cravats; Hats; Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas and everything usually kept in the Dry Goods line.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, 4 Doors East of the Market, North side Person Street.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1855. 92-tf

NEW STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

J. C. THOMSON has now in store his usual variety of **FASHIONABLE GOODS** in his line, to which he would call the attention of the public and his friends,—ever desiring to have it remembered, that he is disposed to sell CHEAP for CASH.

Please call and examine my HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, GAITERS, SHOES, &c.

J. C. THOMSON, Market Square.
April 14. 92-tf

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are just opening a NEW STOCK of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, &c.

Which they offer on the best terms for CASH or on time to punctual Customers.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

HARRIS & RANDLE.
Centre, Stanly Co., April 12, 1855. 92-3m

FOR SALE.

THE running part of a 2, 3, and 4 horse Wagon, each with Iron Axles, new and ready for use.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 14, 1855. 83tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber on Monday last, a bright bay, a sorrel, and two dark brown MULES, considerably marked with gear; they were last heard from near Mr. W. L. Hall's distillery. Any person taking up said mules and leaving them with J. S. Banks or returning them to the subscriber, will be suitably rewarded.

DUNCAN SHAW.
April 12, 1855. 91tf

GOOD FARMING AND TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishing to turn his attention wholly to his profession, offers for sale a tract of LAND, consisting of 280 acres, more or less, pleasantly situated in Cumberland Co. N. C., a very healthy portion of country, and in sight of Blockersville Male and Female Academy, where a splendid School is continually in progress, which is an advantage not offered by every home. The said tract has near a two horse farm in fine state for cultivation, and a goodly number of Turpentine boxes with enough round pines to make up at least, two good crops. The growth of about 100 acres consists chiefly of Oak, with some Hickory, Dogwood, &c., the remainder principally of Pine, which is good for any amount of lumber for many years. There is a comfortable dwelling house on the plantation with other out houses, together with one of the best Mill sites in this part of the country; as the dam is nearly completed, and the frame work all fitted and just at hand, very moderate expense will put the mill in full operation. A multiplication of words is unnecessary; as the land can show for itself. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to apply soon, as the subscriber intends to sell without delay.

For further information, address the subscriber at Blockersville, Cumberland Co., N. C.

J. A. EDWARDS.
March 13, 1855. 84tf

SPRING GOODS, 1855.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his supply of Goods, among which are

Printed Lawns, Brillionteens,
Grenadines, Barèges,
Crape Arpin, Silk Tissues,
Plain, figured and plain black Silks,
Colored Silks—plain, plaid, and striped,
Embroidered Crape Shawls,
Punnell's, Allen's and Biggs' Prints,
Ginghams—French and others,
Bonnet, Neck and Cap Ribbons,
Straw and Silk Bonnets,
Fresh Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Linen Damask Table Cloths,
Bolting Cloths from No. 1 to 10,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bleached Shirting and Sheetings,
Brown " "
Ready-Made Clothing,

With many other Goods. All of which are offered at the lowest market price.

March 16, 1855. 84-tf

PUMPS.

FORCE and Suction Pumps,
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.

For sale by C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.
March 30. 89-tf

G. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

HAVE just received a large and well selected assortment of

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES,

to which they invite the attention of Country Merchants.

March 17, 1855 84-

WOOL ROLLS.

WOOL carded with dispatch at Blount's Creek Factory.

SHEETINGS,
Osnaburgs,
Cotton Yarn, and
Wool Rolls, for sale by

GEO. McNEILL.
June 1854. 7-tf

NORTH CAROLINA PENSION AND BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PENSION and Bounty Land Claims prosecuted for military services in all the Wars since 1790.

☞ No charge made unless money or land is recovered.

Pension money collected from the U. S. Agency at this place. ☞ Blanks furnished gratis.

☞ CASH paid for Land Warrants.

JNO. M. ROSE.
March 3, 1855. 80-6m

P. S.—The new Bounty Land Law has passed; all persons for whom I procured Land Warrants under the old law, and all other Soldiers, their wives and heirs, are requested to call on me immediately. J. M. R.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Heartsease, &c.; the Banking House, from Blackwood; Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight; Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary; Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 4.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the stock of material at the Carriage estsblishment formerly occupied by Mr. A. H. Whitfied, intends carrying on the

Carriage-Making Business.

He solicits a share of the liberal patronage bestowed upon carriage shops generally. He has now on hand some very

HANDSOME VEHICLES.

Which cannot be surpassed in the place for style of finish and durability, which he will sell as low as any work of the kind can be bought in the place.

☞ All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

REPAIRING done in the best manner and on very reasonable terms.

Give him a call before buying elsewhere.

J. D. CALLAIS.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3. 72-tf

ANDREW J. STEDMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING removed to Pittsborough, N. C., will attend regularly, the Courts of Chatham, Moore, and Harnett Counties.

April 10. 91-tf

SPRING GOODS, &c.

THE Subscriber has in Store, and is receiving, his SPRING STOCK of GOODS, which he wishes to sell for Cash, Barter, or on Credit.

DISTILLER'S GLUE, a very good article.

1000 SPIRIT BARRELS.—I would be pleased to furnish to Distillers the number of Barrels desired, as I have made arrangements with the best makers. Every Barrel shall be GOOD.

Also, a fine close CARRIAGE, new, Fayetteville make. Warranted.

DEBTORS will please take notice, that I am in want of Money, and they "KNOW SOMETHING,"—that is, I must have it. THO. J. JOHNSON.
April 16. 92-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving a large and beautiful stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

SILK GOODS,

Consisting of EVERY VARIETY of **Ladies' Dress Goods.**

A few very handsome Flounced Berage and Organdie Dresses, (entirely new style;) Plain and Embroidered Silk and Lace Mantles; a very superior stock of EMBROIDERIES: Collars, Sleeves, Chemizettes; Muslin and Cambric Flouncings; Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves, (good quality;) Sewing Silk Mitts; Plain and Embroidered White Crape Shawls; Marseilles, Grass and Corded Skirts; Rail Road Corsets; French Working Cotton; Embroidering Braids and Silks; Ladies' black and colored Gaiters, (of the latest styles,) &c., &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Black, Brown, Blue, and Olive French Cloths; Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Italian Cloths; Drap D'ete; White and Fancy Marseilles, and Silk Vestings. A large stock of MEN and BOY'S Clothing, WARRANTED WELL MADE. Hats, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes; Umbrellas, Parasols; Paper Hangings; Window Curtains; Screen Paper, &c., &c.

The above Stock embraces a very general assortment of everything in the dry goods line, and were selected with great care. Purchasers are invited to call and examine for themselves. They will be offered at the LOWEST market prices. J. A. PEMBERTON.
April 2, 1855. 88-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED and TWENTY Acres of Land, adjoining the Cape Fear, two miles below Fayetteville. Of this tract, about Forty acres are enclosed and under cultivation, meadow and corn land; the remainder is swamp and sand-hill, well wooded, and located for dwellings.

THOS. J. ROBINSON.
April 2. 88-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Guage and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

TO SELL.

A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON, complete. Also, a fine family Harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 7, 1855. 81-

FOR SALE.

At Reduced Prices, for CASH or on SHORT TIME,

250 CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, Rockaways and Buggies

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MANY of which are finished, and the balance being finished daily. Among which are many New and Beautiful styles, and one VERY FINE CARRIAGE. Some of them very light, and all made in the best manner and of the best materials. My facilities for doing Carriage work are GREATER than any establishment South, and I can afford and am determined to sell work of the BEST QUALITY as low as it can be built for by any one.

☞ Those who are indebted to me will please pay up, as my business requires my out-standing debts to be collected. A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb. 3, 1855. 72-tf

SPRING, 1855.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN **CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,** AND **HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.**

HAY STREET, opposite H. & E. J. Lilly.

KEEPS constantly on hand a good assortment of articles in his line, viz:

White and Gilt-band CHINA Dinner and Tea sets.
" " " " " Ware, in separate pieces.
Fancy Gilt China Tea sets, 44 pieces at $12 to $20.
Painted China Tea sets, 32 and 44 pieces, at $4 to $7.
White GRANITE Dinner sets.
White Granite, Colored and *common* Dinner, Tea and Toilet ware of various patterns.
Rockingham and Yellow ware. Milk Pans, Cake Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Spittoons, &c.; Stone Jars.

Cut, Moulded and Plain GLASSWARE in great variety.

Superior Table CUTLERY; Silver plated CASTORS and SPOONS; Brittania Spoons, Castors, Coffee and Tea Pots, Candlesticks, Communion sets, &c.; Tin Coffee Urns, Dish and Plate Covers, Tea Kettles, (Brass and Copper ditto;) Oyster Stews, and a variety of useful TIN WARE. A beautiful assortment of WAITERS, LAMPS; for burning Fluid, Oil and Lard—standing and hanging—of various patterns; Lamp Glasses and Wicks for Oil and Camphene Lamps; Lamp Glasses for Cotton Factories on hand or made to order. Passage and Guarded Lanterns.

Also, a variety of Spoons, Ladles, Skimmers, Dippers, Brushes, Table Mats, Wood Ware, and many other USEFUL ARTICLES, necessary or convenient for Housekeepers.

☞ Goods carefully packed.

☞ Orders will be put up as low as if the patties were present.

March 12, 1855. 84-tf

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 1, 1855. 63tf

BANK STOCK.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTON to the Capital Stock of the Bank of Wilmington, will be opened on the 2d day of April, 1855, at the office of James Banks, in the Town of Fayetteville, and remain open for Sixty Days, under the direction of

J. D. WILLIAMS,
WM. McLAURIN,
J. G. SHEPHERD, } Comr's.
JAMES BANKS,

Fayetteville, N. C., March 28, 1855. 87tf

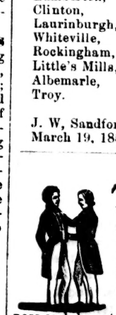
BANK OF CLARENDON, AT FAYETTEVILLE.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Bank of Clarendon, at Fayetteville, held on 12th inst., it was

Resolved, That Subscription Books for the Stock of said Bank be opened on the 1st Monday in April, at the following places, viz:

Fayetteville, at the store of Messrs. S. W. Tillinghast & Co.
Asheborough,
Carthage,
Pittsborough,
Elizabethtown,
Wilmington,
Lumberton,
Clinton,
Laurinburgh,
Whiteville,
Rockingham,
Little's Mills,
Albemarle,
Troy.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Chairman.
J. W. Sandford, Sec'y.
March 19, 1855. 84-tf



NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

March 28, 1855. B. MONAGHAN. 81-tf

SPRING, 1855.

PEARCE & FERGUSON

ARE now opening and receiving a general assortment of

Foreign and Domestic, Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, and a general assortment of Ready-Made Clothing,

Which they offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at low prices and upon accommodating terms to punctual customers.

B. F. PEARCE. J. B. FERGUSON.
March 15, 1855. 83tf

FOR SALE.

2,000 ACRES of Land, 9 miles from Fayetteville, lying directly on the Southern Plank Road, and on each side of Big Rockfish. One of the best Turpentine sections in the county, with convenient improvements for a family residence; with a small corn mill on a never failing stream, and a first rate situation for a Turpentine Distillery and Store.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Feb'y 5, 1855. 72-tf

READ.—*Something for every Man.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

A LARGE and fashionable Stock constantly on hand. To all who wish decidedly handsome and well made Garments, from the best Material and at the lowest price, my Establishment will prove a great curtailer of yearly expenses,—this being the only House of the kind in this place, where a general assortment is kept, and where almost everybody can get suited. I have also on hand an extensive variety of Shirts, Collars, Stocks, Cravats, Pocket H'dk'f's, Kid Gloves, and other furnishing Goods. Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Walking Canes, Silk and Gingham Umbrellas, Looking Glasses, Imported Havana Cigars, and Fancy Goods, India Rubber Over-Coats, Leggings and Sandals, Oil Cloth Coats, Pants and Jackets; together with a large assortment of BOYS' CLOTHING.

I am grateful for past encouragement of my friends and customers, and solicit a continuance of the same, and all who recommend their friends to trade at this Establishment can depend upon their being dealt with fairly, and receiving for their money its full equivalent.

Call and satisfy your wants.

GEORGE BRANDT,
South side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. between the Market House, and Fayetteville Hotel.
Feb'y 14, 1855. 75-4m

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

MARCH 19, 1855.

STARR & WILLIAMS

ARE NOW RECEIVING A GENERAL STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS;

Bonnets; Bonnet, Cap and Plain Ribbons;

Hats; Shoes;

and **Ready-Made Clothing,**

Which they will sell low at wholesale, for Cash or to prompt paying customers.

84-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to us previous to the 1st January will call and settle either by note or cash, and oblige us. McDONALD & WHALEY.

N. B. A good assortment of SADDLES AND HARNESS always on hand for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Feb'y 17, 1855. 76tf

Sash, Blinds and Doors.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—

Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.

Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70 PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

Cotton and Woollen Machinery, Machinists' Tools, Leather Belting &c.,

—ALSO—

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, Roller Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 27, 1853. 57tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO

HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

No. 175 *Chesnut St.,* (*opposite the State House,*)

PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street, NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,

In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

R. M. ORRELL,

AUCTIONEER

AND

Commission Merchant.

April 9, 1855. 90-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAM.
April 28, 1852. 86tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 38tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.
April 4, 1855. 89-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. BASON

HAS the pleasure and begs leave to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of **Fayetteville and vicinity,** that he expects to make his annual visit in APRIL.

N. B. Communications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended the first opportunity after his arrival.

Feb'y 28. 79-tf

Sash, Blinds, &c.

THE Subscriber having become Agent for the sale of WINDOW SASH, BLINDS and DOORS of all sizes, will sell cheaper than has ever been sold in Fayetteville. Give me a call at my shop on Old Street.

He is prepared to execute all work in the Carpentering line, as he has several good workmen.

CHA'S F. ASKEW.
Jan'y 9, 1855. 56-y

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

CHERAW, S. C.

THE undersigned having returned to Cheraw, and re-purchased the Planters' Hotel, is now thoroughly repairing the same, and will soon have it re-furnished with new Furniture, and in complete order for the accommodation of the TRAVELLING PUBLIC.

Thankful for past favors, she respectfully solicits the patronage of her former friends and the public generally. MARY STINEMETZ

Cheraw, S. C., May 1. 98*3t

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber will carry on the **Wagon-Making** and **Blacksmithing** business in their various branches, in the town of Lumberton. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH C. LALLY, who for several years managed the Wagon Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville; he has had much experience, and is very capable of managing the business.

Repairing done promptly.

ALFRED BIGGS
March 15, 1855. 84*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

AND

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

NOTICE.

STRAYED from the subscriber about the 1st inst., a medium sized sorrel mare mule COLT, two years old. The last that has been heard of her was in the neighborhood of Hon. Edmund Deberry, in Montgomery county, and was making her way towards the upper part of the County. I would feel much obliged for any information that would enable me to get her again. Any person that will bring her to me will be suitably rewarded. P. M. POWELL.

Powellton, N. C., May 11. 2*3

Grayson Sulphur Springs.

THIS popular watering place having been leased by the subscriber, for a term of years, and now undergoing repairs, will be opened for the reception of visiters on the 1st day of June next.

The Springs are located in Carroll County, Va., on the West side of the Blue Ridge, on the bank of New River, about 20 miles south of Wytheville, in the midst of scenery of a remarkably wild and romantic character; in a region as healthy as any in the country, abounding with fish and variety of game.

The waters are of four kinds, viz: White Sulphur, Red Sulphur, Chalybeate, and Sulphur and Chalybeate combined; and are celebrated for the cure of Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Cutaneous diseases, &c. &c.

An analysis is subjoined, made by Professors Rogers of the University of Va., and Aiken, of Baltimore.

Analysis:

Carbonate of Soda 4½; Carbonate of Magnesia 3; Carbonate of Lime 8; Sulphate of Magnesia 3; Chloride of Sodium 2; Chloride of Calcium 3; Chloride of Magnesium 1½; Sulphate of Soda 4½; Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid Gasses.

The subscriber, from his long experience in public business, promises every exertion to please his guests and contribute to their comfort, and will leave no effort untried to render the Springs a delightful resort to those in search of health or pleasure.

B. F. FRYE.
May 10, 1855. [MTOR] 2*4t

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

☞ I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS,
New Market, Randolph.

☞ The above kept for sale by W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8. $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Ton-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.
Jan'y 27. 70*tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine